blicans, whoſe onſet, in their then exhauſted ſtate, they were not able to bear; the royaliſts fled in their turn, and Weſterman's cavalry made a dreadful ſlaughter of their diſperſed troops. This General purſuing his advantages, came up with the centre, the waggons, baggage, ammunition, proviſions, the aged, and the wounded; and theſe laſt were butchered without mercy. The news of this calamity ſoon reached the van of the army, which was ſeized with a panic: in vain did the brave La Roche-Jacquelin and the intrepid Stofflet ſtrive to inſpire the men with courage to face their danger; they fled in every direction; and thoſe very royaliſts, who had ſo often made the moſt gallent uſe of their arms, now baſely threw them away, that they might not impede their flight. Forty leagues of country thus became expoſed to the rage of a conquering army; and every thing was put to fire or ſword.

Another corps of royaliſts, which could not paſs the Loire above Nantz, threw themſelves into the department of Morbihan, a country very capable of being well defended on account of its great natural ſtrength: but they were cut to pieces at Savenay; and the royaliſts were no more ſeen to the north of the Loire.

Charette, in the mean time, acting ſeparately from the other armies, had made himſelf maſter of the iſland of Noirmoutier: he was at the head of 25,000 men: but, when the news of the diſcomfitures at Mons and Savenay reached his troops, he was deſerted by all except 4000 men. Theſe, however, were all devoted to him, and determined to defend themſelves to the laſt; and with this handful of men he withſtood the conquerors for two months: but, at length, having loſt Noirmoutier, he was obliged to take ſhelter in the woods; and as he no longer appeared in the field, he was conſidered as ruined paſt recovery. Then the monſter Carrier, and his aſſociates, giving themſelves up to every ſpecies of cruelty, committed acts at which nature ſhudders, and for which their own deaths on a ſcaffold have ſince but poorly atoned: by their orders, nearly 40,000 perſons periſhed at Nantz by ſuffocation or ſickneſs in priſon, or by the ſword and drowning in the Loire. Theſe horrors enabled Charette to raiſe a new army of 12,000 men, with whom he fell on the republicans, and every where routed them. His ranks daily began to ſwell, till at laſt he, and Stofflet, found themſelves at the head of 40,000 men, and La Vendee roſe again from its aſhes; but the country having been every where given up to fire and plunder, he had daily to apprehend the approach of famine.

We muſt obſerve, that, ſince the beginning of the war, in no part whatever have the battles been ſo dreadful as in La Vendee; the bloodieſt on the frontier were but mere ſkirmiſhes compared with theſe: ſcarcely did a ſingle action take place, in which one of the contending parties was not deſtroyed, and the baggage and artillery taken by the conquerors. The battle of Mortagne coſt both ſides 30,000 men; in that of Saumur 10,000 republicans were killed, and 15,000 made priſoners; and in that of Mons the royaliſts left 15,000 dead on the field of battle, while the loſs of the republicans was not much leſs. Reports made to the Convention have ſtated, that the war in La Vendee had coſt the republic 200,000 men, who fell by the ſwords of the royaliſts. The latter were humane at firſt; but, actuated either by ferocity or a ſpirit of retaliation, they afterwards thought nothing of ſacrificing their enemies. They took 15,000 priſoners at Saumur, whom they ſet at liberty, after having made them take an oath, never again to bear arms againſt Louis XVII. Theſe men they had afterwards to fight again; for, in defiance of their oath, they re-appeared in the field, and were eaſily known, as the royaliſts had cut off their hair before they enlarged them. When the royaliſts were driven from Mortagne, Chollet, &c. and obliged to fly along the banks of the Loire, they had 12,000 republicans priſoners, who greatly incommoded their march. Many who had to bewail the loſs of a murdered father, mother, or wife, were for taking revenge on theſe priſoners, and putting them all to death: but the generous Bonchamp, then on the

brink of the grave in conſequence of a mortal wound, with tears in his eyes pleaded for the priſoners, and ſaved them; thus cloſing, by an act of humanity, a career of military glory. Leſcure died of his wounds, and La Roche-Jacquelin was killed by a muſquet ſhot, while he was reconnoitring the republican army: his miſtreſs, like a true amazon, aſſumed the command of his men, who readily ſubmitted to obey a woman who, on many occaſions, had diſplayed a reſolution that aſtoniſhed even the oldeſt ſoldiers.

ACCOUNT OF THE MSS. FOUND AT HERCULANEUM.

SINCE the diſcovery of the antient MSS at Herculaneum, ſo many years have paſt, that the literary world, though occaſionally reminded that the labours of the Neapolitan Academicians, to develope their contents, were ſtill proceeding, had almoſt begun to deſpair of receiving the benefit of thoſe exertions. At length an earneſt appears of what they are to expect; and it is found that the hope, conceived originally with ſo much ardour, of looking into a library laid by for upwards of ſeventeen hundred years, will not wholly be fruſtrated. One copy only has been received in England from Italy, by Mr Edwards, of Pall-Mall, and has been purchaſed for the library of Chriſt Church, Oxford.

From the Preface to this volume we learn, that the ſucceſſion of Charles King of Naples to the Crown of Spain, interrupted the labours of the Herculaneum Academy for ſome years. Ferdinand, the preſent King, was then a minor, and did not come of age till 1767; and even from that time the deſign languiſhed, and was almoſt extinct, till the year 1787, when the Academy was reſtored in all its energy; and four Academicians were appointed to ſuperintend the publication of four ancient volumes which had been unrolled. Of theſe four this is the firſt, publiſhed in the name of the Academy at large, but by the particular care of Carolo Roſini; who has, we muſt ſay, proved himſelf very worthily choſen to execute that arduous taſk. The work here given to the world is the firſt that was unfolded, and is entitled ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ Δ—"the fourth Book of Philodemus on Muſick." The manuſcript is written in Unical characters, without diviſions of words, but with few peculiarities of writing, except what would be expected, the antient ſigma C, and the curved epſilon.

Nothing can be more complete than the manner in which the MS. is preſented to the reader. It conſiſts of thirty-eight fragments or columns, beſides the title, each copied in a fac ſimile engraving of the exact ſize of the original, and expreſſing minutely every crack, chaſm, and defect of the MS. the preciſe forms of the letters, &c. ſo that to ſee engravings is the ſame as to ſee the original MS.

On the page oppoſite to each plate, the ſame portion of the text is given in common Greek types, with all the deficient letters, or words, which have been ſupplied by conjecture, diſtinguiſhed by red characters; and in a parallel column a Latin verſion; then follow the notes of the editor on the ſame portion, which are full of erudition, highly illuſtrative of the treatiſe, and aſſign the reaſons of the editor for the conjectures he has made reſpecting the readings. In this manner it is carried on throughout, extending the whole volume, with the aid of five uſeful indexes, to 180 pages, beſides the preface, of between 20 and 30.

Philodemus, it is well known, was a celebrated Epicurean, the author of thirty-three epigrams, now extant in Brunck's Anthology (one of which is quoted by Horace), and of one firſt edited here from a Baberini MS. in the Vatican. Two other proſe tracts, by Philodemus, were extant before, περι ρητορικης and των υποσημειων περι ρητορικης: and another η των φιλοσοφων συνταξις mentioned by Athenæus, was actually found at Herculaneum, but unfortunately deſtroyed by the manner of opening, being the firſt on which the attempt was made. The proſe of Philodemus is as coarſe and inelegant as his epigrams are terſe and neat, being written apparently in haſte, and with all that inattention to ſtyle which the Epicureans affected.

The

The preſent tract is entirely a diſputation againſt the Stoick Diogenes Babylonius, tending to refute the extravagant praiſes of Muſick given by him and his ſect. It is perhaps to be lamented, that the work thus diſcovered is not of more value or importance; there cannot, however, but be much of very curious matter, be the ſubject what it will.

Of this, the moſt intereſting relates to the following topicks; as pointed out by the Index of the Chapters into which the work may be conveniently divided: "That there is no muſick which is applicable to the purpoſes of informing the mind—How far Muſick is ſubſervient to religious worſhip—Of its effect; in reſpect to Epithalamiums and Elegies—in ludicrous compoſitions—in love—in public entertainments—in affecting the mind, or changing its paſſions—in conciliating friendſhip—in diſpoſing to virtue—Whether it ſharpens the intellect, or has any relation to other ſciences—What uſeful purpoſes can it be applied to—Its origin &c. &c.

Of theſe queſtions, many are very curious to a modern reader; but it is particularly remarkable of their general tenor, that they prove the extraordinary effects by many antients attributed to muſick (to the aſtoniſhment of modern times) to have been held problematical even in the days of Philomedus.

FASHIONABLE DRESSES OF THE ENGLISH IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

TOWARDS the beginning of the 15th age, the faſhionable dreſſes of the Engliſh ſeemed to have reached the zenith of indecency and folly. Of the former there needs no farther proof than a ſtatute in 1463, which orders every man to wear a jacket long enough to cover his poſteriors. As to the latter, the contemporary illuminations will ſhow us courtiers with ſhoes whoſe points are chained to their knees, with coats and with hoſe of one colour on the right ſide of the body, and of a different hue on the left. Sometimes with a boot on one leg and a ſtocking on the other.

This mantle was worn in winter. Its long ſleeves, which ſwept the ground, are thus ridiculed by the poet Occleve:

"Now hath this landé little need of bromes
To ſwepe away the filthe owt of the ſtrete
Sin ſidé ſleves of pennilleſſé gromes
Will it up-lyckė, be it dry or wet."

On the borders of the mantle, or gown, were frequently embroidered in gold, verſes of hymns and pſalms.

The women of faſhion vied with the men in abſurdity. New gowns, cloaks, and jackets, with new names, viz. (a git, a hacqueton, a gabardine, a clieveſail) were brought from France. Their head-dreſſes were immoderately high and broad. To ſupport the fabric there was a horn on each ſide; and from the top of each there was diſplayed a ſilken ſtreamer, which ſometimes fluttered in the wind, and ſometimes croſſed the boſom, and was tied to the arm.—*J. Rous. Strutt.*

But to the extravagant whims of theſe wild damſels, let us oppoſe the modeſt, decent requeſt of a contemporary bride (a woman of family and fortune) to her huſband in London.

"My mother ſent to my father to London for a gowne cloth of muſtyrd devyllers*, to make of a gowne for me; and he told my mother and me, when he came home that he charged you to buy it, after that he was come out of London. I pray you that, if it be not bought, you will vouchſafe to buy it, and ſend it home as ſoon as you may, for I have no gown to wear this winter but my blac and my green-a-lyert. and that is ſo cumberous I am weary to wear it."
——*Fenn's Original Letters.*

Both in England and Scotland ſumptuary laws were from time to time iſſued by the legiſlature. In the north, men were ordered to "mak their wyfis and dochters wier on their heidis ſchort courtuith with lytyl hudis, as are uſed in Flanders, Ingland, and other countries; and as to their gownis, that no women wier mertrikis nor letties, tailis unfitten lenth, nor furrit under, bote on the holiday."—*Black Acts, James II.*

* "Meſtier" or "moitié de valours," a baſtard velvet

† "Grenouillière," frog-colour. A favourite dreſs in the 15th age.

ON

ON THE USE OF PUBLIC MARKETS.

THE primitive and ancient uſage of all markets was, that grain and cheeſe be pitched in the markets, or ſtand in waggons in the market places or fairs, for the accomodation of the public; and any grains or cheeſe by wholeſale, ſold or bought any other way, uſed to be called unfair and unlawful, and actually is unlawful, as againſt exiſting laws. Then, when articles were in the market, they muſt be either ſold or taken back, or lodged till another day, which circumſtance oftentimes made the markets fall; for foreſtalling was not then in practice. But now the *badgers*, as they are commonly called, ride about the country to the farmer's houſes, to buy of them their grain and cheeſe, and lodge it in their warehouſes, and communicate with each other, by letter, all over the nation, to know and to deviſe how to raiſe the markets. No grain is now to be bought but by ſample, and there is enough to be bought, if you give money enough for it; that is to ſay, every day more and more money.

A monopolizer, it is evident, muſt be a nuiſance to ſociety; a retailer is a neceſſary part. Of what uſe is that *badger* to the public, who buys wheat, barley, beans, and oats, and ſells wheat, beans, barley, and oats? of none. The man who buys wheat ſhould ſell meal or bread; he who buys barley ſhould ſell malt; he who buys beans ſhould buy them for his own cattle; he who buys oats ſhould ſell oatmeal; and the retailer ſhould buy any kind of grain to ſell or retail in his ſhop. The *badger* is of ſimilar uſe to ſociety as a flock of ſheep would be to a grazier, which ſhould eat up his paſtures, and, inſtead of producing wool, or mutton, or lambs, ſhould only produce him the ſame graſs they had eaten off his paſtures; for all grain is the worſe for going through the *badger's* hands. It is apt to ſmell very ſtrong before they part with it—all grain keeps beſt in the ſtraw.

It is ſelf-evident, that when (as the caſe was) millers, bakers, maltſters, waggoners, (which laſt, by the bye, are often *badgers*,) and the oatmeal-makers, had, and now have money enough to carry on their reſpective trades, that grain of all kinds was bought and ſold at a fair uninfluenced price, and the public were well ſerved. This was the reſult of the ancient and lawful uſages of markets being in practice; but when to theſe men, and their capitals, adequate to every good purpoſe, a ſet of *badgers* ruſh into the markets, and viſit the farmers at their homes, to buy their grain and cheeſe, to prevent their coming with it to market, then, as the caſe is, the markets muſt greatly riſe, and the public, inſtead of being ſerved by honeſt men, muſt become a prey to *badgers*.

HUMOUROUS APOLOGY FOR AUTHORS.

I HOPE the candid reader now and then calls to mind how much more nimbly he he travels over a book than the writer did. When our dullneſs is complained of, it would be but charity in him to reflect how much pains that ſame dullneſs has coſt us: more, he may be aſſured, than our brighter intervals, where we ſprung nimbly forward with eaſy weight, inſtead of toiling like a carrier's horſe, whoſe ſlow and heavy pace argues the load he draws, and the labour he endures. Alas! For us poor Noveliſts, if there was no mercy for dull authors, and our countrymen, like the barbarous Libethrians of old, ſhould take it into their minds to baniſh muſick and muſes out of the land, and murder every Orpheus that did not fiddle to their taſte. They ſhould conſider, that the man, who makes a book, makes a very pretty piece of furniture; and if they will but conſign us to a quiet ſtation on a ſhelf, and give us wherewithal to cover us in a decent trim, the worſt among us will help to ſerve to fill up the file, and ſtop a gap in the ranks.

It is hard indeed to toil, as we ſometimes do, to our own loſs and diſappointment; to ſweat in the field of fame, merely to reap a harveſt of chaff, and pile up

reams

reams of paper for the worm to dine upon. It is a cruel thing to crack our brains for nothing, run our jaded fancies to a ſtand-ſtill, and then lie down at the confuſion of our race, a carcaſe for the critics. And what is our crime all the while? A mere miſtake between our readers and ourſelves, occaſioned by a ſmall miſcalculation of our capacities and their candour; all which would be avoided, if happily for us they had not the wit to find out our blunders; or, happily for them, had all that good-nature for us that we generouſly exerciſe toward ourſelves. If once they could bring their temper to this charming complacency, they might depend upon having books in plenty; authors would multiply like polypuſſes, and the preſs would be the happieſt mother in the kingdom.

How many worthy gentlemen are there in this bleſſed iſland of ours, who have ſo much time on their hands, that they do not know what to do with it? I am aware how large and reſpectable a portion of this enlightened nation centre their delights in the chace, and draw an elegant reſource from the ſagacity of the hound and the vigour of the horſe; but they cannot always be on the ſaddle; the elements they cannot command; and froſt and ſnow will lock them up within their caſtle walls; there it is poſſible that ſolitude may ſurpriſe them, and diſmiſs them for a time to their own lucubrations, when they have worn out their own, for thoſe muſt be but ſorry thoughts, which are not better than not thinking at all; and the leaſt they can gain by an author is a map.

The ingenuity of man has invented a thouſand contrivances for innocently diſpoſing of idle time; let us, therefore, who write books, have only the idlers on our ſide, in gratitude for the amuſement we gave them, and let the reſt of the world be ſplenetic as they will, we may ſet their ſpleen at nought; the majority will be with us.

If a querulous infant is ſtilled by a rattle, the maker of the rattle has ſaved ſomebody's ears from pain and perſecution; grant, therefore, that a novel is nothing better than a toy for children of a larger growth and more unruly age, ſociety has ſome cauſe to thank the writer of it; it may have put an aching head to reſt; it may have cheered the debtor in his priſon, or the country ſquire in a hard froſt. Traders will cry up the commodity they deal in, therefore I do not greatly inſiſt on the praiſes which ſome that write books have beſtowed on book-writing; but I do obſerve, that great reſpect is paid to an author by thoſe who cannot read him; wherefore, I conclude, thoſe who can read, and do not praiſe him, are only ſilent becauſe they wanted words to expreſs their admiration and gratitude; while thoſe ſanguine flatterers, who, in the exceſs of their reſpect for our perſons, cry down our performances, give evident proof how much higher they had pitched their expectations of what our talents would produce, than our productions could make good; but though in the zeal of our reputations, they tell us how ill we write, they ſeldom neglect at the ſame time to ſhew how we might have written ſtill worſe.

Some over-wiſe people have pretended to diſcover, that this altercation between author and critic is nothing more than a mere plot and contrivance to play into each other's hands, like Mountebank and Zany; but this is over-acted ſagacity, and an affectation of finding more myſteries in the art of authorſhip, than really belong to it; for my part, I believe it is a buſineſs of a more ſimple nature than moſt which can be taken up, and that authors in general require nothing more than pen, ink, and paper to ſet up with. In ancient times, the trade was in few hands, and the work ſeems then to have been compoſed with much pains and forethought; materials were collected with great care, and put together with conſummate accuracy and attention; every part was fitted to its place, poliſhed to the height, and finiſhed to perfection; there were inſpectors on the part of the public, men of ſound judgement, and fully competent to the office, who brought the work to a ſtandard of rule and meaſure, and inſiſted upon it, that every whole ſhould have *a beginning, a middle, and an end.* Under theſe ſtrict regulations the ancients wrote; but now that practice has

has made us perfect, and the trade is got into ſo many hands, theſe regulations are done away, and ſo far from requiring of us a *beginning*, *middle*, and *end*, it is enough if we can ſhew a head and a tail; and it is not always that even theſe can be made out with any tolerable preciſion. As our authors write with leſs labour, our critics review with leſs care; and for every one fault that they may mark in our productions, there probably might be found one hundred that they overlook. It is an idle notion, however, to ſuppoſe that therefore they are in league and concert with the authors they reviſe; for where could that poor fraternity find a fund to compenſate them with ſuffering a vocation once ſo reputable to fall into ſuch utter diſgrace under their management, as to be no longer the employ of a gentleman? As for our readers, on whom we never fail to beſtow the terms of candid, gentle, courteous, and others of the like ſoothing caſt, they certainly deſerve all the fair words we can give them; for it is not to be denied, but that we make occaſionally very great demands upon their candour, gentleneſs, and courteſy, exerciſing them frequently and fully with ſuch trials as require thoſe ſeveral endowments in no ſmall proportion.

But are there not alſo faſtidious, angry, querulential readers? readers with full ſtomachs, who complain of being ſurfeited and overloaded with the ſtory telling traſh of our circulating libraries? It cannot be altogether denied, but ſtill they are readers; if the load is ſo heavy upon them as they pretend it is, I will put them in the way of getting rid of it, by reviving the law of the ancient Cecertæans, who obliged their artiſts to hawk about their ſeveral wares, carrying them on their backs, till they found purchaſers to eaſe them of the burden. Was this law put in force againſt authors, few of us, I doubt, would be found able to ſtand under the weight of our own unpurchaſed works.

But while the public are contented with things as they are, where is the wonder if the reform is never made by us till they begin it in themſelves? Let their taſte lead the faſhion, and our productions muſt accord to it. While the Cookeries of Hannah Glaſſe outcirculate the Commentaries of Blackſtone, authors will be found, who prefer the compilation of receipts to that of records, as the eaſier and more profitable taſk of the two. If puerilities are pleaſing, men will write *ut pueris placeant*.

By Mr Cumberland.

CHINESE INDUSTRY.

ON a very high mountain, I diſcovered ſeveral diſtinct patches of cultivated ground, in ſuch a ſtate of declivity as to be altogether inacceſſible; and while I was conſidering the means which the owner of them muſt employ to plant and gather his vegetables on theſe alarming precipices, I beheld him actually employed in digging a ſmall ſpot near the top of the hill, and in a ſituation where it appeared to me to be impoſſible, without ſome extraordinary contrivance, for any one to ſtand, much leſs to be following the buſineſs of a gardener. A more minute examination informed me, that this poor peaſant had a rope faſtened round his middle, which was ſecured at the top of the mountain, and by which this hardy cultivator lets himſelf down to any part of the precipice where a few ſquare yards of ground gave him encouragement to plant his vegetables, or his corn: and in this manner he had decorated the mountain with thoſe little cultivated ſpots that hung about it. Near the bottom, on an hillock, this induſtrious peaſant had erected a wooden hut, ſurrounded with a ſmall piece of ground planted with cabbages, where he ſupported, by this hazardous induſtry, a wife and family. The whole of theſe cultivated ſpots do not amount to more than half an acre; and ſituated, as they are, at conſiderable diſtances from each other; and, abſtracted from the continual danger he encounters, the daily fatigue of this poor man's life, they offer a very curious example of the natural induſtry of the Chineſe people.

From Anderſon's Narrative of the Britiſh Embaſſy to China.

AFFECTING STORY OF URBAIN GRANDIER.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 479

REGARDLESS of the interpretations which good ſenſe might have given to their proceedings, and of the infamy they were accumulating upon their names and their order, the enemies of Grandier were purſuing with ſteadfaſt malignity their plan of revenge, when they received a blow from an unexpected quarter, which confounded them for a while, and checked the career of their malice. The archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, metropolitan of that diſtrict, paid a viſit about this time to his abbey of St Jouin, in the neighbourhood of Loudun. As ſoon as he was acquainted with the affairs of that town, he ſent his phyſician to examine the poſſeſſed. All was in a moment as quiet as the grave, and no veſtige of poſſeſſion could any longer be diſcovered.

In the mean time Grandier, confiding no more in the groſs complexion and ſelf-evident abſurdity of the whole contrivance, laid before the archbiſhop a clear and manly account of the proceeding, with a particular expoſition of the motives which urged his enemies to ſo deviliſh a conſpiracy. The archbiſhop, touched with the repreſentations of Grandier, deputed unbiaſſed perſons to examine fairly and diſpaſſionately the circumſtances of this extraordinary affair; and to this end to ſeparate the afflicted perſons, ſo as effectually to prevent the poſſibility of colluſion. Such was the virtue of this decree, that the whole legion of ſpirits were inſtantly put to flight. In the midſt of theſe croſs accidents, however, Mignon relaxed nothing of his horrid purpoſe, and his hate was only the more exaſperated by diſappointment.

While things were in this train, an event, as unexpected as it was deciſive, drove the current of adverſity with ſuch fatal violence againſt the unhappy Grandier, that neither patronage, talents, nor the juſtice of his cauſe, could avail to protect him. It happened that juſt about this time there went an order from the council to diſmantle all the fortreſſes throughout the interior of the kingdom, and M. de Laubardemont was commiſſioned to deſtroy that of Loudun. This man was entirely devoted to cardinal Richelieu, the ordinary inſtrument of his oppreſſions,—and, when any ſubject was to be ſacrificed without the formalities of juſtice, the moſt dextrous agent on thoſe ſanguinary occaſions. An old connexion had ſubſiſted between him and the perſecutors of Grandier; and no ſooner did he make his appearance at Loudun, but the cabal recovered their ſpirits, and rallied round him with an exultation which they took but little pains to conceal.

Some time before theſe events, a woman, named La Hamon, belonging to the town of Loudun, had accidentally recommended herſelf to the notice of the Queen, in whoſe ſervice ſhe was now employed. As ſhe had manifeſted abilities much above the common rate, and no deſpicable vein of wit and irony, a ſuſpicion fell upon her, ſupported by other circumſtances, of having written a moſt unmerciful ſatire upon the cardinal, entitled *La Belle Cordonniere*. In this piece were contained reflections the moſt galling upon his birth, his perſon, and his character, but more particularly a ludicrous account of his eminence's paſſion for a ſhoemaker's wife. The ruling propenſity of Richelieu's heart was that of revenge; and the ſmart that followed from this lampoon excited ſuch a ſtorm of this paſſion in his mind, as the world ſaw plainly was not to be appeaſed without ſome victim or other.

As Grandier was well acquainted with La Hamnon who had been one of his pariſhioners, it occurred to the conſpirators that they could not by any contrivance more effectually promote their object, than by attributing to this unfortunate man a correſpondence with the ſuppoſed authoreſs, and a particular concern in this perilous ſatire. Other ſchemes were alſo adopted for exaſperating the cardinal againſt the unhappy eccleſiaſtic; and things were in this poſture when M. de Laubardemont returned to Paris. He there made the report of the condition of the nuns, whom he repreſented to be really poſſeſſed with devils, after having given them, as he declared, a full and unprejudiced examination. It is true, that ſince the arrival of Laubardemont a

numerous reinforcement had been added to the lift of the poſſeſſed, and the ladies had ſomewhat improved themſelves in the arts they were to play.

The cardinal truſted entirely to M. de Laubardemont the execution of his vengeance, who returned to Loudun with a full commiſſion to bring Grandier to his trial, and to decide finally on each article of the accuſation. The firſt ſtep of this miniſter was to order Grandier to priſon, without waiting for any information againſt him, who, though forwarned of this intention in time to make his eſcape, diſdained to make himſelf a culprit by flying from the face of juſtice. He was ſeized the next morning before it was light, as he walked to his church to aſſiſt at matins, and was immediately conveyed to the caſtle at Angers, where he lay in a dungeon for three months. Here he compoſed a volume of prayers and meditations, which breathed nothing but piety, forgiveneſs, and reſignation; a compoſition of great elegance both for diction and ſentiment, and which looked very little like the production of a magician's brain. This work which was exhibited on his trial, operated as little in his favour as the teſtimony of his confeſſor who viſited him in priſon. His enemies were ſworn to deſtroy him. Some feeble ſtruggles were made for the poor eccleſiaſtic by his aged mother, who preſented ſeveral appeals in vain. He was tried on the 19th of December 1633, on the grounds of the ſuppoſed poſſeſſions; and Grandier, though ſurrounded with bitter enemies, and with a miſerable death ſtaring him in the face, wore a countenance ſerene and unmoved, while the villainous artifices of this monſtrous conſpiracy were played off before him.

The exorciſms were now recommenced with all their fury; and the cabal, covered with a protection which ſet them above fear, gave vent to their malice in ſuch ſhocking abſurdities as ſtaggered the credulity of the blindeſt of their votaries. The ſuperior had affirmed that on the body of Grandier were five marks of the devil, and that in theſe places he had no ſenſibility to pain. He was accordingly viſited in the priſon by the ſurgeon and a great number of curious people. Mannouri, which was the ſurgeon's name, brought with him a probe, to put the aſſertion of the ſuperior to the proof. This probe, however, had a blunt and a ſharp end, ſo that he could make him alive or dead to pain, as it ſuited his purpoſe. At the end of the operation, however, the body of Grandier which was ſtripped naked for the purpoſe, was covered with blood. A variety of experiments of this nature were tried upon the unhappy eccleſiaſtic, whoſe courage increaſed with their cruelty, and whoſe erect compoſure under his ſufferings drew tears of pity from all but his prieſtly brethern: but the ſovereign authority with which the commiſſary was inveſted impoſed awe upon the people, and a dreadful ſilence ſealed up their lips.

In the mean time the vulgar were cajoled by a thouſand conjuring tricks, which paſſed for the agency of the devils. Father Lactance promiſed them that the dæmon ſhould take the commiſſary's cap from his head during the ſervice, and ſuſpend it while they chanted a *miſerere*. This was done by an eaſy contrivence, when the glare of the chandeliers favoured the deception. An order was now publiſhed, declaring the poſſeſſions by devils of the nuns of Loudun to be a true repreſentation, and enjoining a general belief, becauſe the king, the cardinal, and the biſhop believed it. Such as refuſed aſſent were declared to be infidels and heretics.

Grandier was now brought for the firſt time into the preſence of the nuns who had acted the parts of the poſſeſſed; immediately ſtrange tranſports and convulſions enſued, ſucceeded by horrible outcries and yellings; and all pretended to put him in mind of the times and places in which he had communicated with them. Grandier was no way diſmayed by this ſudden attack, but anſwered with a ſmile of indignation, "that he renounced Satan and all his devils, that he gloried in in the name of Jeſus Chriſt, and that he diſclaimed all knowledge of and intercourſe with ſuch miſerable impoſtors."

This execrable ſcene, however, produced conſiderable effect upon the people, who could not believe it poſſible for women

men that had devoted themſelves to their God, to be capable of ſuch monſtrous iniquity. The nuns would now have torn him to pieces, if they had not been withheld; they threw, however, their ſlippers at his head, diſtorting at the ſame time their countenances in the moſt terrible grimaces. About two months before the condemnation of Grandier, a ſudden remorſe ſeized upon the ſiſter Clara and the ſiſter Agnes: they publicly confeſſed the part they had taken in this infamous plot. One of the ſeculars, La Nogaret, made the ſame avowal; but the principals laughed at their declarations, which they inſiſted were only the artifices of the devils to foſter incredulity.

The judges were now appointed for the trial of Grandier, the iſſue of which was eaſily foreſeen, when it was obſerved that the choice fell entirely upon his avowed and inveterate enemies.

Grandier began now to conſider his condemnation as the certain conſequence of theſe outrageous proceedings; he neglected, however, no arguments which might tend to open men's eyes to the unexampled perverſion of juſtice and violation of human rights, by which his ruin was to be accompliſhed. One laſt ſolemn appeal he addreſſed to his judges, full of force and full of dignity, reminding them, "that the judge of judges would ſit in the midſt of them, and take account of their motives and deciſions on that day, in which they would ſacrifice an innocent man to the implacable fury of an unrighteous cabal; that, as mortals, but a little time would bring them before that mighty tribunal, where the temporary judgments which they ſhall have authoriſed in this world, will form the grounds on which that laſt immortal judgment ſhall be pronounced upon them, which ſhall extend through endleſs ages."

About this time an occurrence took place which affected all minds with the deepeſt horror.—As M. de Laubardemont was entering the convent, he was ſurpriſed with the figure of a woman in the outer court, with only a linen covering on her body, and her head naked; a torch was in her hand, a cord about her neck, and her eyes were ſwelled with weeping. On approaching, it was found to be the ſuperior of the convent, the chief actreſs in theſe infernal ſcenes. As ſoon as ſhe perceived the commiſſary, ſhe threw herſelf on her knees, and declared herſelf the wickedeſt of God's creatures for her conduct in this iniquitous affair. Immediately after this confeſſion ſhe attached the cord to a tree in the garden, and would have ſtrangled herſelf outright, had it not been for the interference of ſome nuns who were near her. Not even this ſpectacle could touch the heart of Laubardemont: theſe recantations were repreſented as freſh proofs of the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between Grandier and the dæmons, who made uſe of theſe expedients to ſave him. To the prejudiced every thing ſerves as a proof; it feeds upon that which ſhould naturally deſtroy it. At length, on the 18th of Auguſt 1634. after a multitude of depoſitions the moſt abſurd that it ever entered into the human heart to invent, Urbain Grandier was condemned to be tortured and burned alive before the porch of his own church of Sainte Croix.

Grandier heard the ſentence of his judges without undergoing the ſmalleſt change of countenance, or betraying the ſlighteſt ſymptom of mental trepidation.

Fourneau a ſurgeon of the town, was now ordered to ſhave him all over, which he was preparing to do, after entreating the pardon of the unhappy ſufferer, when one of the judges commanded him alſo to pluck out his eye lids and his nails. Grandier deſired him to proceed, aſſuring him that he was prepared, by the gracious ſupport of a good God, to ſuffer all things. But Fourneau peremptorily refuſed to execute this laſt order, for any power on earth. As ſoon as the firſt operation had been performed, Grandier was clothed in the dreſs of the vileſt criminals, and led to the town-hall where M. de Laubardemont and a vaſt concourſe of people were waiting to receive him. The judges, on this occaſion, gave up their ſeats to the ladies, as if gallantry could with decency mix in ſo woful a ſcene. Before he entered the audience chamber, father Lactance exorciſed the air, the earth, and the priſoner himſelf.

As ſoon as he was admitted, he fell upon his knees, and looked around with a ſerene countenance; whereupon the ſecretary told him, with a ſtern voice, "to turn and adore the crucifix,"—which he did with ineffable devotion; and lifting up his eyes to heaven, remained for ſome time wrapt in ſilent adoration As ſoon as he recovered from his reverie, he turned to the judges and thus addreſſed them: "My lords, I am no magician: to which truth I call to witneſs God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghoſt. The only magic that I know is that of the goſpel, which I have always preached. I have never entertained any other faith than that which our holy mother the catholic church has preſcribed to me. I recogniſe Jeſus Chriſt for my ſaviour; and I pray that his blood, which was ſpilled upon the croſs, may blot out my tranſgreſſions My lords," continued he (here the tears trickled down his face) "I beſeech you moderate the rigour of my puniſhment, not for my body's ſake, but leſt my ſoul be reduced to forget its God in deſpair."

He was now put to the queſtion ordinary and extraordinary, in the midſt of the moſt excruciating tortures.

In his way to the place of execution, he caſt a look of pity and complacency on thoſe that accompanied him; and often kiſſed a lighted torch which he held in his hand. Father Grillau, whom he had demanded for his confeſſor, approached him with theſe conſoling words: "Remember that your ſaviour, Chriſt, aſcended to heaven by the way of ſufferings. Your poor mother bleſſes you. I implore for you the divine mercy; and I believe firmly that God will receive you in heaven." At theſe words, a placid joy overſpread the countenance of Grandier, which never forſook him from that moment, till the flames devoured him. The executioner would fain have ſtrangled him before he ſet fire to the pile; but the exorciſts had done all in their power to prevent this miſerable charity, by filling the cord ſo full of knots that it could not be effected. At this moment, father Lactance ſeized a torch, and thruſting it into Grandier's face, "Wretch," cried he, "renounce the devil; you have but a moment longer—confeſs!" Without waiting for the order, this implacable friar applied his torch to the pile, and publicly performed the office of executioner

Thus miſerably periſhed the body of Urbain Grandier, ſacrificed to the moſt diabolical hate that ever poſſeſſed human boſoms, and condemned by the moſt iniquitous tribunal that ever mocked with a ſhew of juſtice. *From the Looker-On.*

LETTER OF CAMILLE DESMOULINS TO HIS WIFE, FOUND AMONG HIS PAPERS; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF HER BEHAVIOUR AT THE GUILOTINE.

The Priſon of the Luxembourg

"A BALMY ſleep has ſuſpended my ſorrows We are at liberty when we ſleep, and the idea of captivity does not then enter into the mind. Heaven took pity upon me: I ſaw you for one moment in my ſleep; I embraced by turns, you, Horace, and Douroupe, who were in our houſe.—I thought that our little one had loſt an eye in conſequence of a humour in it, and the agony which this circumſtance occaſioned awoke me. I found myſelf in my dungeon. It was break of day. Not being able to ſee you or hear you reply, for you and your mother were ſpeaking to me, I got up to ſpeak and write to you, but, opening my windows, the idea of my ſolitude, the iron bars, the bolts which ſeparated us, overcame the firmneſs of my ſoul, and I burſt into tears or rather into an agony. I exclaimed, Lucile! Oh, my dear Lucile! where art thou? Yeſterday I had a ſimilar moment of agony, and my heart was torn aſunder, when I perceived your mother in the garden—an involuntary and irreſiſtible movement made me drop on my knees. I claſped my hands together as if to implore her pity, I am ſure ſhe felt that pity in her boſom.

"I ſaw yeſterday her grief marked on her handkerchief and veil, which ſhe drew over her face, not being able to bear the ſight of ſuch a ſpectacle. When you ſhall

ſhall viſit me, let her be ſeated near you, in order that I may ſee her more diſtinctly. My ſpectacles are by no means good and I wiſh you would buy me ſome new ones, as I have had only one pair theſe ſix months; but above all, I conjure you, Lucile, by the eternal love I bear you, to ſend me your portrait—May your painter have compaſſion on me, whoſe ſufferings ariſe ſolely from having too much compaſſion for others! The contenplation of your heavenly countenance wil afford me ſome relief from the horrors of my priſon; indeed. that will be a day of raviſhment and extacy in which I ſlall receive your portrait; in the mean time ſend me a lock of your hair, that I may wear it near my heart. My dear Lucile, you ſee me here recal to mind the days of our firſt loves! Yeſterday, when the citizen returned who carried my etter to you. I exclaimed, You have ſeen her! as I was formerly accuſtomed to do to the Abbe Landreville; and I have frequently ſurpriſed myſelf in attentively obſerving him, as if there remained upon his clothes and upon his perſon ſomething of your preſence, or that bore relation to you. He is a good creature, having delivered you my letter without delay. It appears that I ſhall have an opportunity of ſeeing him twice a day, every night and morning; this meſſenger of our ſorrows becomes as endeared to me as if he had formerly been the meſſenger of pleaſures.

"I had diſcovered a chink in the wall of my apartment, thro' which I heard ſome one groan. I ventured to ſpeak a few words in a low tone, when I heard the voice of a ſick perſon who ſuffered much. He inquired my name. I told him. "Oh, my God!" exclaimed he, falling again down upon the bed from whence he had riſen, and I immediately recollected the voice of Fabre d'Eglantine. "Yes, I am Fabre," ſaid he to me; "but you here! then a counter-revolution is effected." We dared not, however, continue converſing, from the fear that envy, excited by hatred, would deprive us of this little conſolation, and that, if we were over-heard, we ſhould be ſeparated and confined more cloſely; for he had a room with a fire in it, and mine would be good enough, if a dungeon could be ſo. But my dear love, you can form no idea what it is to be impriſoned without knowing for what reaſon, and without having been interrogated. It is to live and die at the ſame moment; it is exiſting only to feel the horrors of being entombed.

They ſay that innocence is calm and courageous. Ah my dear Lucile, very often my innocence is weak, like that of a huſband, that of a father, that of a ſon! If it were Pitt or Cobourg who treated me ſo cruelly, I ſhould not regard it: but my colleagues! but Robeſpierre, who ſigned the arrêt for my impriſonment! but the Republic, after all that I have done for it! ſee there the return made me for ſo many virtues and ſacrifices. In coming here, I ſaw Herault Sechelles, Simond, Feroux, Chaumette, and Antonelle; but theſe are leſs unfortunate, not being privately and ſecretly confined; but I, who have expoſed myſelf to ſo many perils and dangers for the Republic; I, who have preſerved my purity in the midſt of the Revolution; I, who have need to aſk pardon of you alone, my dear Lolotte, and to whom thou haſt granted it, becauſe you know my heart, notwithſtanding its frailties, is not unworthy of you; it is I, whom men, calling themſelves my friends, calling themſelves Republicans, have thrown privately into a dungeon as a conſpirator.

"Socrates drank poiſon; but his relations and friends were permitted to viſit him in priſon.—How much more cruel is it to be ſeparated from you! The worſt of criminals would ſuffer too great a puniſhment, if he were torn aſunder from a Lucile otherwiſe than by death, inaſmuch as the pains of ſuch a ſeparation would be but momentary. But the guilty man would never have been thy huſband, and you beloved me only becauſe I deſire to live but for the happineſs of my fellow-citizens. I am called: the Commiſſaries of the Revolutionary Tribunal are come to interrogate me.—They only put to me one queſtion: Whether I had conſpired againſt the Republic? How ridiculous? And can they thus inſult the pureſt Repub-

publicanism? I see the fate which awaits me. Adieu, Lucile; adieu my dear Lolotte! you see in me an example of the barbarity and ingratitude of man; my last moments shall never dishonour you. You see that my fears were well founded, and that our prognostications have been verified.

"I married a woman celebrated for her virtues; I was a good husband and a good son; I carry with me the esteem and regret of all true Republicans, of all the friends of virtue and liberty. I die at the age of thirty-four years; but, it is quite a phænomenon that I have escaped for five years the storms and tempests attending the Revolution, without falling a victim to them, and that I still exist and support my head with calmness on the pillow raised by the fame of my writings, which ever breathe the same philanthropy, the same desire of rendering my fellow-citizens happy and free, and which the axe of tyrants shall never destroy. I am well persuaded that power intoxicates every man; that every one agrees with Denys of Syracuse, who said, *Tyrannie est une belle epitaphe.* But console yourself, my dear Lucile, the epitaph of thy poor Camille is more glorious; it is that of Brutus and Cato, the enemies of tyranny. Oh, my love! I was born to defend the unfortunate, and to render you every comfort and happiness.

"I had in some respects ridiculed the Republic which every one adored! I had no idea that men were so cruel and unjust. How could I for a moment suppose that any pleasantry contained in my writings, against some of my colleagues who had irritated me, would efface the remembrance of my services? I do not dissemble in saying, that I die the victim of my pleasantry, and friendship for Danton. I return thanks to my assassins for causing me to die with him and Phillipeaux; and since our colleagues are wicked enough to abandon us, and to listen to every calumny, even the most gross, it is evident we shall fall the victims of our courage in denouncing traitors, and our love for liberty.

"Death, which snatches from my sight so many crimes, is not so great a misfortune! Adieu, my life, my soul, my divinity upon earth! I leave you with good friends, all that there is praise-worthy and virtuous among mankind; adieu Lucile, my dear Lucile, my dear Lucile; adieu, Horace, Annette; adieu, my father: I feel myself about to launch into eternity! I still behold Lucile! I clasp her in my arms! I embrace her! and my head, separated, reposes upon her.

CAMILLE DESMOULINS."

A week after the death of Camille Desmoulins, his wife, a charming woman of twenty three years of age, was led to the scaffold. For her fate no eye except those of her barbarous judges refused a tear. Her execution forms an epocha in the annals of the Revolutionary Government; since, on that occasion, for the first time, a conspiracy supposed in a prison, became the pretext for murder, and multitudes afterwards perished the victims of that fatal invention. Camille Desmoulins was in habits of friendship with Arthur Dillon, an Irish General, who had defended the pass in the forest of Argonne against the Prussian army, and who held the highest rank in the service of the Republic. Soon after the 31st of May he was arrested with multitudes *suspects d'etre suspects* *, and was confined in the prison of the Luxembourg. His hopes of regaining his liberty rested upon the influence of his friend Camille Desmoulins, and he was deeply affected by the intelligence of his being sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal. In his affliction he made use of some imprudent expressions to a fellow-prisoner, and seemed to flatter himself with the hope that the people would not suffer such a patriot as Desmoulins to perish. The wretch to whom Dillon confided these sentiments had the atrocity to write a denunciation against him to the Committee of general safety with the view of purchasing his own freedom by the life of his unfortunate companion. Dillon had also, a few days before Desmoulins perished, written a letter to his wife, expressing his sympathy in her misfortunes, and his hope that the innocence of her husband would

* Upon a *suspicion* of being *suspected.*

yet

yet triumph. In this letter Dillon enclosed three thousand livres. All these circumstances were made known to the Committee; and a few days after the execution of Desmoulins, Dillon, the turnkey to whom he had offered the letter, and Madame Desmoulins in the first transports of grief upon the loss of a husband whom she tenderly loved, were sent, by an order of the Committee, to the Conciergerie to take their trial at the Revolutionary Tribunal. It appeared upon the trial that the turnkey had refused to take the letter, upon which Dillon had slipped it into his pocket, which the turnkey perceiving, returned it to him immediately, and Dillon tore it in pieces. Madame Desmoulins, it was therefore clear, had never received the letter, or the three thousand livres enclosed. She answered the interrogatories of her judges with the candour of innocence, and the sweet complacency of her manner sensibly affected the spectators. Those assassins, in the robes of justice, condemned Dillon to die, as the author of a conspiracy in the prisons against the security of the French people; the turnkey was sent to death for having had sufficient humanity not to make a declaration to the Police of Dillon's proposition respecting the the letter; and the unfortunate Madame Desmoulins was dragged to the scaffold, because a letter was written to her, which it was clearly proved had never been sent. In the first anguish of separation from the object of our affections, death ceases to be an evil; and Madame Desmoulins deplored her husband too tenderly to regret that they were going to be reunited in a happier state of existence. She dressed herself in white, and with some care; and went with a placid smile upon her countenance to execution, conversing with her companions in the cart, particularly with the wife of Hebert, who was put to death at the same time, and met her fate with equal firmness. It was one of the singular chances of these revolutionary moments, that Camille Desmoulins, who with the pointed shafts of his wit had overthrown the idol of the populace Hebert, perished himself but a fortnight later; and that his own wife and the wife of Hebert, seated on the same stone in the Conciergerie, deplored their mutual loss, and were led together to the scaffold. The people, as Madame Desmoulins passed along the streets to execution, could not resist uttering exclamations of pity and admiration. "Comme elle est belle! elle a l'air si doux! quel dommage qu'elle va périr*!" At the foot of the scaffold she embraced the wife of Hebert, bade her companions in the cart farewell, and resigned herself to the executioner with the serenity of an angel.

* "How beautiful she is! how mild she looks! what a pity she should perish!

ON THE ADVANTAGES ARISING FROM PROPER EXERCISE AND AMUSEMENT.

IN giving directions for amusement and exercise, I would not advise the man of fashion to lead the rambling and unsettled life of a savage, which is far from resembling those imaginary portraits drawn by romantic travellers, and which seem rather intended to humble the civilized being, than to exalt the savage. Neither do I mean to invite the polite to the life of a labourer, though I think the labourer is often happier in that life, than the man of fashion in his. But two very enchanting classes of pleasure, those which have their source in imagination and sentimental exercises, are almost lost in the former, which powerfully concur to increase the pleasure of the man of fashion and improved understanding. If, therefore, the man of fashion, who can procure them, is less happy than the illiterate labourer, it is his own fault; for naturally he must have the advantage. But he is naturally so inconsiderate, and such a slave to prevailing customs, that he destroys the edifice of his pleasures, which he makes the foundation of his pains.

It is the great error of mankind, that, in the pursuit of happiness, they commonly seek for it in violent gratifications, which are too intense in their degree to be of long duration, and of which the frequent repetition always blunts

blunts the capacity of enjoyment. There is no lesson more useful than that which teaches them, that the most rational, substantial, and permanent happiness is averse to all turbulent emotions; that it is serene and moderate in its nature; that its ingredients are neither costly in the acquisition, nor difficult in the attainment, but present themselves almost spontaneously to a well-ordered mind, and are open to every rank and condition of life, where indigence is excluded.

It may not be either necessary or convenient for the man of fashion, who lives in the centre of the city, to retire to the country for wholesome air—not knowing how to fill up his vacant life there, he would almost die of what are vulgarly called vapours: but he ought to be informed, that some circulating air is absolutely necessary for him, and that he ought not to deprive himself of its benefit by immuring himself in his parlour all day, or by going abroad in a close-shut coach. He had better use his feet: if they are tender, the hardness of the pavement will not blister them; or, if it should, let him mount a gentle and sure-footed horse. But if he dare not commit such a trespass upon the rules of fashion, he ought, surely, to suffer the windows of his carriage to be left open for the entrance of more air than just sufficient to preserve him from suffocation—let him not be displeased when his carriage passes over rough ground—the functions of the body cannot be performed properly, without its moving powers are assisted in their motion, either by voluntary or artificial agents. By his precaution to avoid every impression which is not perfectly agreeable to his sensations, he soon becomes a piteous spectacle; every change of the wind affects him, and every cloudy day makes a prisoner of him. The man of fashion need not go to bed with the sun, nor need he rise before that active planet has shed his cheering influence a full hour upon the busy world; but he ought not to entertain the erroneous notion that he cannot be happy without breaking through the order of nature, by turning night into day, as if he thought it beneath his dignity to allow the same luminary to light him, which lights the world. Nor ought he suppose that no pleasure, worth his notice, can exist till the "sable goddess, on her ebon throne, has held her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world."

Pleasure is not confined to midnight, but is of all hours. The air of rooms, where fashionable people assemble to pass their evenings together, especially when crowded, and surrounded by blazing lights, soon loses its elasticity and purity, and becomes injurious; hence, the frequency of vertigos, or dizziness, and of swoonings, in large assemblies. By sitting up late at night, they are reduced to the necessity of lying a-bed, and breathing the confined air of a chamber, all the morning. I have not a wish to strike at the existence of pleasures, to which people of fortune have a legal title. I only request them to observe such rules as will not only ensure but prolong their pleasures. The preservation of health may be secured without reducing the opulent and polite to live upon coarse, insipid, or gross provision: such fare requires organs fortified by exercise and open air.

The town air, much thicker than that of the country, renders the appetite less craving, and the digestive powers less vigorous, hence the necessity of spiceries and more palatable diet than that which satisfies the hardy workman. The delicacy and inactivity of the fashionable gentleman, will not admit of his living on sour bread and smoked bacon; such food would torment him with sickness, flatulence, and colic. There ought, therefore, to be a specific difference in their diet: nor need joy-inspiring wine be banished from the festive board: temperance and moderation are all that are required. Nature is content with simplicity and moderation, but luxury knows no bounds. Imaginary wants cannot be gratified. Every animal, except man, follows nature's dictates. Man alone riots at large, and ransacks the whole creation in quest of luxuries, to his own destruction. The organs, inflamed by too much indulgence in high-seasoned meats and strong wines, soon

ſoon loſe their reliſh for every thing that is not both delicious and rare; while the water-drinker is never ſatiated.

The Creator and Preſerver of the world has furniſhed it with an infinite variety of meats and drinks for the ſupport and comfort of his creatures, and has annexed to the uſe thereof a degree of gratification; and we may ſafely conſult our ſatisfaction in the choice. But, though this be the caſe, we are bound by the laws of temperance not to exceed this allowed ſatisfaction; and are taught by reaſon, and the conſideration of our own ſafety, to abſtain from exceſſive indulgence in every thing, which, either from quantity or quality, has a tendency to deſtroy or impair ſelf-government, to weaken the dominion of reaſon over the paſſions, or to impair the conſtitution and ſhorten the period of life.

We ſee daily examples of the pernicious effects of the cauſes which have been enumerated, among people in faſhionable life. Diſeaſes of the moſt formidable nature are the common effects: among theſe may be numbered "full-gorged apoplexy, diſtorting convulſion, joint-racking gout, panting aſthma, raving phrenſy, half-dead palſy, emaciated atrophy, and ſwollen dropſy, with many more of a dreadful import,"—diſorders which one would think ſufficient to deter the moſt deſperate (if not totally deſtitute of reflection) from every ſpecies of exceſs, and ſufficient to determine him to the undeviating obſervance of temperance and regularity, which, with due attention to daily exerciſe, in pure and open air, and preſerving the mind from the ravages of vexation, will enſure health, and, for the moſt part, extend life to the longeſt ſpan. M.

PLAN OF AN AGREEMENT,

Among the Powers in Europe, and the United States of America, for the purpoſe of Rewarding Diſcoveries of general benefit to ſociety, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Preſident of the Board of Agriculture.

THE plan of eſtabliſhing a Board of Agriculture, for promoting the internal improvement of Great Britain, though long a favourite idea of the perſon who brought forward that propoſal, yet could never have been carried into its preſent ſtate of perfection, had it not been for an extenſive tour which the author made through ſome of the moſt intereſting parts of Europe. In the courſe of that tour, he ſaw ſeveral valuable inſtitutions for public purpoſes, from each of which, as well as from thoſe at home, he took ſuch hints as ſeemed to him likely to be of ſervice, and formed on the whole the plan of an eſtabliſhment, on a ſcale ſufficiently extenſive to merit, in his opinion, the approbation of the Britiſh Parliament: They were prevailed upon to adopt it, not, however, without ſome oppoſition, and merely as an experiment. The reſult, he flatters himſelf, muſt be in the higheſt degree ſatisfactory to thoſe who wiſhed well to ſuch an undertaking. The Board was conſtituted only on the 4th of September 1793 and already a greater maſs of agricultural and ſtatiſtical knowledge has been collected, in little more than a year and a half, than ever was accumulated before in ſo ſhort a period.

The improvement of his native country was not the ſole object which the author, however anxious to promote it, had in view when he formed this eſtabliſhment. He knew well that it would ſoon prove of general benefit to ſociety. The carrying on, therefore, a correſpondence with foreign ſtates, diſpoſed to enter into ſuch an intercourſe, was a part of the original plan.—A Secretary, acquainted with ſeveral of the moſt important languages in Europe was attached to the Board, for the purpoſe of conducting that correſpondence; and though the war, ſo generally raging on the Continent, has given a different direction to the minds of men, and greatly impeded ſuch an intercourſe, yet much uſeful information has been received from, and communicated to foreign countries, ſince the Board was eſtabliſhed.

There are ſome points connected with the improvement of a country, which are only applicable to particular places; an im-

improvement, for inſtance, in the culture of the vine, would be of no uſe to the northern parts of Europe; nor would it be of any conſequence in the ſouthern, that the Scotch fir could be made doubly valuable, by uſing the branches of young fir, as an article of food for ſheep or cattle, in the winter ſeaſon, when it is ſo difficult to ſupport them.—There are many objects, however, of equal importance to all countries, and in the improvement of which every nation is equally intereſted; for example, any diſcoveries in conſequence of which a greater quantity of animal or vegetable food can be produced for the uſe of man—any improvement in medicine—in the means of ſaving fuel—in the conſtruction of houſes for the loweſt orders of the people, &c. and many other particulars of a ſimilar nature.

Diſcoveries made in one country gradually reach another; but the interval is often tedious, and the loſs thereby ſuſtained great; whereas, if the progreſs could be more accelerated, the conſequences might be in the higheſt degree beneficial not only to the country that receives, but to the one that makes the diſcovery. For no individual, or even nation, can carry any art or new invention to its ultimate ſtate of perfection. It muſt be improved upon for that purpoſe by the inveſtigation and the experience of others.

Deeply impreſſed with the juſtneſs and importance of theſe ideas, I take the liberty of ſubmitting to the conſideration of thoſe intruſted with the Government of this, and of other States, the propriety of a general agreement among the powers of Europe, and of the United States of America, for the purpoſe of rewarding thoſe who make any uſeful diſcovery, intereſting to the ſpecies at large, in rural economy, in medicine, or in the uſeful arts, and that every means be taken to have the ſame rapidly extended, and brought to its ultimate ſtate of perfection.

Such an agreement would be attended with but little expence to the different powers who entered into it, whilſt the credit, the ſatisfaction, and the benefit which each government would ultimately derive from ſuch an underſtanding, would be of infinite value.

If each power would agree to pay a ſum, call it from 50l. to 500l. or 1000l. according to the amount of its revenue, and to the advantage it would be likely to obtain from any new invention of the nature above alluded to, it would be of little conſequence to each, whilſt the total would be of conſiderable value to the fortunate diſcoverer.

The attention of mankind being directed to ſuch uſeful objects, it is impoſſible to ſay to what perfection the arts neceſſary for their comfort and ſuſtenance might be carried.

The deſire for fame and emolument, and the emulation of many nations, rivalling each other in ſuch arts, would ſoon produce diſcoveries, the importance of which can hardly be eſtimated at preſent.

And ſuch an underſtanding, though it would not probably put a ſtop to war, yet might have the effect of rendering wars leſs frequent, and leſs ferocious.

I was led to bring forward ſuch reflections ſooner than otherwiſe I had intended, in conſequence of having lately ſucceeded in obtaining from Parliament the grant of 1000l. to Mr Joſeph Elkington, ſo celebrated for his ſkill in draining, and knowledge of ſprings.

The art, which he has acquired in ſuch perfection, would be as uſeful to other countries as it is to Great Britain, and no reaſon can be aſſigned, why it ſhould not be immediately extended all over Europe and America.

Here there can be no rivalſhip; for the agricultural proſperity of one country can do no injury to another; and indeed it may be of conſiderable ſervice, in times of ſcarcity for inſtance, from which the moſt fertile cannot always be exempted.

Let us ſuppoſe, therefore, that ſuch powers as choſe to enter into the agreement above ſuggeſted, in addition to the 1000l. already voted by the Britiſh Parliament, were to begin the propoſed agreement, by ſubſcribing each a ſum of money to Mr Elkington, on his diſcloſing his diſcoveries in ſo clear a manner, that other nations might avail themſelves of the ſame valuable art.

Can any diſcovery be of more general utility? In a moiſt country, it is well known,

known, that nothing is ſo much to be wiſhed for as to get rid of water. In a country that is dry and parched, what can be more deſirable than to obtain the command of ſprings! In both theſe reſpects, there is every reaſon to believe, that Mr Elkington has reached a very high, and hitherto unequalled pitch of excellence.

If examples of the benefit to be derived from ſuch an agreement, in regard to other matters, independent of Agriculture, are wanting, it may be ſufficient to remark, that an American phyſician is ſaid to have found out a valuable remedy for the cancer, and a German, a very effectual palliative, if not a cure, for the ſtone and gravel. As theſe are acknowledged to be perhaps the moſt dreadful diſorders to which the human frame is ſubject, ſurely ſuch diſcoveries are objects of general concern, and if brought to perfection, ought to be rewarded by every civilized power in the univerſe.

The only objection to ſuch a meaſure is, the riſk of impoſition on thoſe powers who live remote from the place where ſuch diſcoveries may be made. But ſurely thoſe who truſt their reſpective Miniſters with the management of great political concerns, may ſafely confide to them the diſpoſal of any ſum that may be neceſſary for ſuch a purpoſe. Beſides it would be deſirable to have a Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement eſtabliſhed in every country, for the purpoſe of carrying on a correſpondence and intercourſe between the different States of Europe and America, on ſubjects of general moment; and to the examination of ſuch a body, any diſcovery of a doubtful nature might be referred.

If the meaſures above hinted at were adopted, a new ſcene in politics might be the happy conſequence, and the rulers of nations might in future boaſt—not of their numerous fleets—not of their gallant armies—not of extended commerce, of ſplendid or luxurious arts, or acquiſitions by intrigue or conqueſt—but of this—That within their reſpective dominions, a great number of human beings enjoyed all the bleſſings of political ſociety in greater perfection, than ever they had been able to attain in any former period of hiſtory.

London, July 1. 1795.

STATE PAPER.

SUBSTANCE *of the Proclamation of Louis the XVIII.*

LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all our ſubjects, greeting—In depriving you of a King, whoſe whole reign was paſſed in captivity, but whoſe infancy even afforded ſufficient grounds for believing that he would prove a worthy ſucceſſor to the beſt of Kings, the impenetrable decrees of Providence, at the ſame time that they have tranſmitted his Crown to us, have impoſed on us the neceſſity of tearing it from the hands of revolt, and the duty of ſaving the country, reduced, by a diſaſtrous revolution, to the brink of ruin.

The fatal conformity which ſubſiſts between the commencement of our reign, and the commencement of the reign of the fourth Henry, operates as an additional inducement with us to take that monarch for our model, and imitating, in the firſt inſtance, his noble candour, we ſhall now lay open our whole ſoul before you. Long, too long, have we had to deplore thoſe fatal circumſtances which imperiouſly preſcribed the neceſſity of ſilence; but now that we are allowed to exert our voice, attend to it. Our love for you is the only ſentiment by which we are actuated; our heart obeys, with delight, the dictates of clemency; and ſince it has pleaſed Heaven to reſerve us, like Henry the Great, to re-eſtabliſh in our empire the reign of order and the laws, like him we will execute this divine taſk, with the aſſiſtance of our faithful ſubjects, by uniting kindneſs with juſtice.

Your minds have, by dreadful experience, been ſufficiently informed of the extent and origin of your misfortunes.—Impious and factious men, after having ſeduced you by lying declamations, and by deceitful promiſes, hurried you into irreligion and revolt. Since that time, a flood of calamities has ruſhed in upon you from

every ſide. You proved faithleſs to the God of your forefathers; and that God, juſtly offended, has made you feel the weight of his anger: You rebelled againſt the authority which he had eſtabliſhed, and a ſanguinary deſpotiſm, and an anarchy not leſs fatal, have, in alternate ſucceſſion, continued to harraſs you with inceſſant rage.

Conſider, an inſtant, the origin and progreſs of the evils with which you are overwhelmed.

You firſt conſigned your intereſts to faithleſs repreſentatives, who, betraying the confidence which you had repoſed in them, and violating the oaths which they had taken, paved the way for their rebellion againſt their King, by treachery and perjury towards you; and they rendered you the inſtruments of their paſſions, and of your own ruin.

You next ſubmitted to the deſpotic ſway of gloomy and auſtere tyrants, who conteſted with each other, while the conteſt was marked by mutual maſſacres, the right of oppreſſing the nation; and they impoſed upon you a yoke of braſs.

You afterwards permitted their blood-ſtained ſceptre to paſs into the hands of a rival faction, which, in order to ſecure their power, and to reap the fruit of their crimes, aſſumed the maſk of moderation, which it ſometimes lifts up, but which it dares not yet venture wholly to throw aſide.

In a word, your tyrants have overthrown the altars of your God and the throne of your King, and have completed the ſum of your wretchedneſs.

Thus, impiety and revolt have been the cauſe of all the torments you experience: —In order to ſtop their progreſs, you muſt dry up their ſource.

You muſt renounce the dominion of thoſe treacherous and cruel uſurpers, who promiſed you happineſs, but who have given you only famine and death; we wiſh to relieve you from their tyranny, which has ſufficiently injured you, to inſpire you with the reſolution of ſhaking it off.

You muſt return to that holy religion which had drawn down upon France the bleſſings of heaven: We wiſh to reſtore its altars—by preſcribing juſtice to ſovereigns and fidelity to ſubjects, it maintains good order, cenſures the triumph of the laws, and produces the felicity of empires. You muſt reſtore that government which, during fourteen centuries, conſtituted the glory of France, and the delight of her inhabitants; which rendered our country the moſt flouriſhing of ſtates, and yourſelves the happieſt of people: It is our wiſh to reſtore it—Have not the various revolutions which have occurred to augment your diſtreſs, ſince the period of its deſtruction, convinced you that it is the only government that is fit for you?

Do not your unexampled misfortunes, as much as its venerable antiquity, bear teſtimony to its wiſdom? Did your anceſtors ever experience the evils which you have borne ſince the hands of ignorant and obſtinate innovators have overthrown their conſtitution? It was the common ſupport of the cottage of the poor, and the palace of the rich; of perſonal freedom and public ſafety; of the rights of the Throne, and the proſperity of the State—The moment it was overthrown, property, ſafety, freedom, all ceaſed to exiſt. No ſooner did the throne become a prey to uſurpers, than your fortunes were ſeized by plunderers; the inſtant the Ægis of Royal Authority ceaſed to protect you, you were oppreſſed by deſpotiſm, and ſunk into ſlavery.

To that ancient and wiſe conſtitution, whoſe fall has proved your ruin, we wiſh to reſtore all its purity which time had corrupted; all its vigour, which time had impaired; but it has itſelf fortunately deprived us of the ability to change—It is our holy ark, we are forbidden to lay raſh hands upon it—your happineſs and our glory; the wiſh of all true Frenchmen, and the knowledge which we acquired in the ſchool of misfortune, all tend to confirm, in our mind, the neceſſity of reſtoring it entire. It is becauſe France is dear to us, that we are anxious to replace her under the beneficent protection of a government, the excellence of which has been proved by ſo long a continuation of proſperity; it is becauſe we feel it to be our duty to quell that ſpirit of ſyſtem-making, that rage for innovation which has been the cauſe of your ruin, that we are anxious to renovate and confirm thoſe ſalutary laws which are alone capable of promoting a general unity of ſentiment, of fixing the general opinion, and of oppoſing an unſurmountable barrier to the revolutionary age, which every plan of a change in the conſtitution of our kingdom, would again let looſe upon the public.

Some abuſes had crept into the government of France, which were not only felt by the lower claſs of people, but by every order of the State. The deceaſed Monarch, our Brother and Sovereign Lord and Maſter, had deſcried, and was anxi-

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ous to remove them. In his laſt moments he charged his ſucceſſor to execute the plans which he had, in his wiſdom, conceived for promoting the happineſs of that very people who ſuffered him to periſh on the ſcaffold. On quitting the throne, from which crime and impiety had hurled him, to aſcend that which Heaven had reſerved for his virtues, he pointed out to us our duties in that immortal will—the inexhauſtible ſource of admiration and regret. That King! that martyr! ſubmiſſive to the God who had made him a King, followed his example, in dying without a murmur, in rendering the inſtrument of his puniſhment a trophy to his glory, and in attending to the welfare of his people at the very time when they were completing the ſum of his miſtortunes!

What Louis XVI. could not effect, we will accompliſh.

But though plans of reform may be conceived in the midſt of confuſion, they can only be executed in the boſom of tranquillity: To replace upon its ancient baſis the conſtitution of the kingdom, to give it its primitive impulſe, to put all its parts in motion, to correct the vices which had crept into the adminiſtration of public affairs, is the work of peace. Religious worſhip muſt be re-eſtabliſhed, the hydra of anarchy deſtroyed, the regal authority be reſtored to all its rights, before we can execute our intentions of oppoſing abuſes of all kinds with invincible firmneſs, of ſeeking them with diligence, and proſcribing them with deciſion.

The implacable tyrants, who hold you in ſubjection, alone retard that happy moment. They do not attempt to deny that the time of illuſion is paſt; and that you feel all the weight of their ignorance, their crimes, and their depredations. But thoſe fraudulent promiſes, of which you are no longer the dupes, are ſucceeded by the dread of puniſhment which they alone have deſerved: After having robbed you of your property, they repreſent us to you as an enraged avenger, who means to deprive you of life, the only good that you now have left. Diſmayed by the reproaches of their conſcience, they wiſh to make you partake of their fate, that they may profit by your deſpair; they endeavour to inſpire you by falſe alarms, that they may be able to quiet their own apprehenſions: But, know the heart of your Sovereign, and leave to him the taſk of preſerving you from the machinations of your enemies.

We ſhall not only forbear to magnify errors into crimes, but crimes themſelves, which have originated in error, we ſhall be ever ready to pardon. All Frenchmen who, abjuring pernicious opinions, ſhall throw themſelves at the feet of the throne, will be received: All Frenchmen, who have only become criminal in conſequence of being miſled, far from finding in us an inflexible Judge, will diſcover a compaſſionate Father; thoſe who, in the midſt of revolt, have preſerved their fidelity—thoſe who, by an heroic ſacrifice, have become the companions of our exile, and our aſſociates in misfortune; thoſe who have already ſhaken off the bandage of illuſion, and the yoke of revolt; thoſe who, ſtill retained by a cruel perſeverance, ſhall haſten to return to reaſon and to duty—ſhall all be treated as our children. If one part of theſe have preſerved their character and their rights by unſhaken fidelity, the other part have recovered them by a ſalutary repentance; and they ſhall all ſhare in our affection. We are Frenchmen—a title, which the crimes of a few individuals can no more degrade, than the enormities of the Duke of Orleans can pollute the blood of Henry the Fourth. This title, which was ever dear to us, will alſo render us dear to thoſe who bear it.

Who would have ventured to believe, that perfidy and rebellion could ever have infected that army which was firſt the ſupport of the throne, and was at all times devoted to honour, and to their Sovereign? Their ſucceſſes have proved, that courage is never to be extinguiſhed in the heart of a Frenchman; but how many tears ought you to ſhed over thoſe fatal ſucceſſes! they have been the principle of the general oppreſſion; they have conſtituted the ſupport, and increaſed the audacity of your execrable tyrants—they are the inſtruments employed by the hand of God for the chaſtiſement of France: What ſoldier is there, who will not, when he returns to his home, find the ſtill bloody traces of thoſe calamities which his victories have occaſioned? But the French army cannot long remain the enemy of its King. Since it has preſerved its ancient valour, it will reſume its primitive virtue; ſince honour is not extinguiſhed in its boſom, it will follow her dictates; it will liſten to her voice. Soon, we doubt not, the cry of *Vive la Roi!* will be ſubſtituted for the clamours of ſedition; ſoon will the army return, ſubmiſſive and faithful, to re-eſtabliſh our throne; to expiate, at our feet, even its own glory, and to read

in

in our looks oblivion of paſt errors, and pardon of paſt crimes.

We might let juſtice take her courſe againſt the criminal authors of the people's errors, againſt the chiefs and inſtigators of the revolts; and perhaps we ought ſo to do—though how could we palliate the irreparable injury which they have done to France?

But there are crimes (why can they not be effaced from our recollection, and from the memory of man!) There are crimes, the atrocity of which exceeds the bounds of royal clemency.

In that horrid ſitting, in which the ſubjects had the audacity to bring their king to trial, all the members who ſat as judges were accomplices in the crime. But we are ſtill willing to believe, that thoſe whoſe votes were calculated to ſave his ſacred head from the parricidal axe, were only induced to mix with his aſſaſſins by their deſire to preſerve his life; and that motive may ſuffice to enſure their pardon. But thoſe miſcreants, whoſe ſacrilegious tongues dared to pronounce the fatal ſentence; all thoſe who co-operated in, and were the direct and immediate inſtruments of his death; the members of that tribunal of blood, which, after having given the capital the ſignal, and ſet it the example of judicial maſſacres, crowned their atrocious deeds by ſending their Queen to the ſcaffold, a Queen ſtill more exalted in her priſon, than upon her throne—a princeſs whom Heaven had formed to be the finiſhed model of every virtue!—all theſe monſters, whom poſterity will never name without horror, are devoted, by the general wiſh of the French, to the puniſhment which their crimes deſerve.

That ſentiment which leads us to confine the vengeance of the law within ſuch narrow bounds, is a certain pledge to you, that we will never tolerate any acts of private revenge: Therefore, diſmiſs every apprehenſion which the idea of being expoſed to ſuch revenge may have excited.

The faithful princes of our Houſe have the ſame principles, the ſame affections, and the ſame views with ourſelf: You are as dear to them as to us.

Thoſe Frenchmen who have remained among their countrymen, to ſet them an example of unſhaken fidelity, will only pity thoſe who have not had the reſolution to imitate their conduct; and that unchangeable virtue which they have oppoſed to the torrent of corruption, will not be debaſed by criminal animoſity.

Theſe Miniſters of a God of Peace, who have only fled from the violence of perſecution, to preſerve your religious faith, filled with the zeal that enlightens, with that charity which forgives, will teach, as well by their practice as their precepts, oblivion of injuries, and the love of their enemies: Could you poſſibly fear that they would tarniſh the immortal ſplendour which their generous conduct, and the blood of ſo many martyrs have reflected on the Gallican church?

Our magiſtrates, who have ever been diſtinguiſhed for their integrity in the adminiſtration of juſtice, will ſet an example of obedience to the laws, whoſe miniſters they are; inacceſſible to the paſſions which it is their duty to repreſs, they will, by a due exertion of impartial firmneſs, give effect to thoſe ſentiments with which clemency inſpires us.

The Nobility, who have only left their country, the better to defend it; who have only drawn their ſwords, in the firm perſuaſion that they were fighting for France, and not againſt it; who offer you aſſiſtance, even at the time when duty compels them to fight you; who oppoſe to the attacks of calumny, their firmneſs in adverſity, intrepidity in battle, humanity in the moment of victory, and their invincible attachment to the principles of honour: Thoſe Nobles, againſt whom every effort is made to excite your hatred, will not forget that they are deſtined to enlighten, to aſſiſt, to ſupport the people; they will place their glory in their magnanimity: they will ennoble the numerous ſacrifices they have made by the ſacrifice of their reſentment; and that claſs of emigrants, who are their inferiors in birth, though their equals in virtue, thoſe worthy Frenchmen, whoſe fidelity is the more deſerving of praiſe, from the additional temptations which they had to reſiſt, would, if it were neceſſary, offer themſelves to you as pledges for the ſincerity of thoſe generous ſentiments which they have ſo often witneſſed. Who would dare to inflict vengeance, when the King forgives?

But the mercy which will ſignalize the firſt days of our reign will be invariably united with firmneſs; that love of our ſubjects which leads us to be indulgent, teaches us to be juſt.—We ſhall forgive, without regret, thoſe men, criminal as they are, who have led the people aſtray; but we ſhall treat with inexorable rigour all thoſe who may hereafter endeavour to ſeduce them from their duty. We will open our arms to thoſe rebels, who may be

be induced by repentance to return to us; but if any of them ſhould perſiſt in rebellion, they will find that our indulgence will ſtop at the limits which juſtice preſcribes, and that force will reduce thoſe whom kindneſs has proved inadequate to attach to us.

That throne which the revolution has twice deprived of its lawful ſovereign, is not to me an object of ambition or enjoyment. Alas! ſtill ſmoking with the blood of our family, and wholly encompaſſed with ruins, it can promiſe us nothing but ſorrowful recollections, labours, and pains. But Providence orders us to aſcend it; and it is our duty to obey. We are called thither by our rights; and we know how to defend them; we may there be able to promote the happineſs of France; and that motive gives us courage to proceed. If we ſhould be reduced to the neceſſity of conquering our country, confiding in the juſtice of our cauſe, and in the zeal of true Frenchmen, we will advance to the conqueſt, with indefatigable perſeverance and undaunted courage: We will advance to the conqueſt, ſhould it be neceſſary, through the cohorts of rebels, and the poignards of aſſaſſins. The God of St Louis, that God whom we call to witneſs the purity of our intentions, will be our guide and our ſupport.

But no: We ſhall not be reduced to the neceſſity of uſing arms againſt deluded ſubjects—No: To themſelves alone, to their regret, to their love, ſhall we be indebted for the re-eſtabliſhment of our throne; and the mercy of Heaven, moved by their tears, will make religion once more flouriſh in the empire of the Moſt Chriſtian Kings.

This pleaſing hope revives our heart. Misfortune has removed the veil which was placed before your eyes: the harſh leſſons of experience have taught you to regret the advantages which you have loſt. Already do the ſentiments of religion, which ſhew themſelves with *eclat* in all the provinces of the kingdom, preſent to our ſight, the image of the glorious ages of the church. Already does the impulſe of your hearts, which brings you back to your king, declare that you feel the want of being governed by a father.

But it is not enough to form barren wiſhes; deciſive reſolutions muſt be adopted: It is not enough to groan beneath the yoke of your oppreſſors; you muſt aſſiſt in ſhaking it off. Show the world, how the French, reſtored to their ſenſes, can efface faults, in the commiſſion of which their hearts were not concerned. Prove, that as Henry the Great has tranſmitted to us, with his blood, his love of his people, ſo are you alſo the deſcendants of that people, one part of whom, always faithful to his cauſe, fought to reſtore him to his throne; and the other part, abjuring a momentary error, bathed his feet with the tears of repentance: Remember, that you are the grandſons of the conquerors of Ivry and Fontain Françoiſe.

And you, invincible heroes, whom God has appointed to reſtore the altar and the throne, and whoſe miſſion has been atteſted by a multitude of prodigies: You, whoſe pure and triumphant hands have, in the heart of France, kept alive the torch of faith, and honour's ſacred fire: You, who have been the conſtant objects of our affection, and in whoſe labours we have been inceſſantly anxious to ſhare; who were always our conſolation and our hope: Illuſtrious Catholic and royal armies, worthy models for all Frenchmen to imitate, receive this teſtimony of your Sovereign's ſatisfaction: Never will he forget your ſervices, your courage, the integrity of your principles, and your unſhaken fidelity.

Given in the month of July, in the year of grace one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and firſt of our reign.

LOUIS.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A View of the Cauſes and Progreſs of the French Revolution. By John Moore, M. D. Two Vols. 8vo. 14s. Boards. Robinſons.

THE Revolution which took place in France in the year 1789, was one of thoſe events, which no obſervation, nor even the utmoſt latitude of conjecture, could, a very few years before, have repreſented as probable.

To account for it therefore, to exhibit it as the effect of a ſeries of cauſes, operating in progreſſion, and often in conjunction, is an attempt which naturally excites curioſity; and that curioſity will be gratified in no ſmall degree by the work before

fore us, written by the author of thoſe *Journals* which have already been ſo well received by the public, and which will be, with no leſs avidity, reſorted to in after-times, as *Memoires pour ſervir à l' Hiſtoire.*

THE following account of the tricks employed to ſecure the applauſe of the galleries, is curious and intereſting.

"As a matter of curioſity, it may not be improper to give ſome account of a manœuvre which was of ſo much importance in the Revolution, and which I received from thoſe who were fully acquainted with the manner in which the galleries were diſciplined, at the period when that kind of tactic was brought to the greateſt perfection; and that there may be no need of returning to the ſubject, I ſhall inſert it here, though not the preciſe part of this narrative in which, according to method, it ſhould be placed.

The galleries of the National Aſſembly being open to people of every deſcription, and filled by the firſt comers, it will be readily believed that in ſuch a city as Paris, nine-tenths of the audience were incapable of underſtanding the debates. Thoſe parts of the ſpeeches, therefore, which they moſt admired, and at which they thundered their loudeſt peals of applauſe, were not preciſely what Longinus or Mr Burke would have ſelected as examples of the ſublime or beautiful. Every ſpeaker, who had not the misfortune of being thought a Royaliſt, who had a tolerably ſtrong voice, who interſperſed his diſcourſe with abuſe of Ariſtocrats, Emigrants, and Sovereign Princes, who made frequent alluſion to the Sovereignty of the People, and who, no matter how they were introduced, often pronounced with emphaſis, the words *La Nation*, *Liberté*, and *Egalité*, was certain of the applauſe of the galleries.

Certain Deputies of the Court party having remarked the efficacy of theſe words, ſometimes had the addreſs to intermingle them ſo ſucceſsfully with their harangues, as to draw loud applauſe from thoſe who, if they had comprehended the tendency of the reaſoning, would have hiſſed them without mercy.

As the audience were ſo apt to be miſled by their *ears*, it was thought proper to engage their *eyes* as an auxiliary to their underſtanding; and men were employed to throw out ſignals indicating whom and when they ſhould applaud or cenſure.

A member of the Aſſembly was ſometimes employed to make thoſe ſignals, which were underſtood by only one or two perſons in the galleries, who by a ſimilar mode communicated their import to others.

The uſual ſignals were, the handkerchief hanging half out of the pocket, ſometimes out of the right, ſometimes out of the left; the hat held in the hand in a particular manner, or with the national cockade uppermoſt; rubbing the eyes, or the noſe, or the ear. All theſe had their particular meanings, with a variety of other ſigns, which may be eaſily conceived; each of which denoted the nature of the exploſion required, whether for approbation or diſapprobation.

To ſecure the majority, it was neceſſary to have about a hundred and fifty perſons in each of the two galleries. There were alſo one leader and five ſubalterns in each gallery. The leaders only were acquainted with the ſignal from the hall. This they immediately communicated by a different one to the ten ſubalterns, who directly began their marks of applauſe or cenſure, in which they were followed by all the mercenaries whom they had previouſly engaged, and their loud clappings generally excited thoſe of all the people in the galleries.

The common mercenaries were acquainted with the ſubalterns only, and preciſely followed their example, whether they clapped or hooted. It was left to the ſubalterns to engage their followers; but they were often unacquainted with each other, and in confidential correſpondence only with the leader, who informed them, previous to every ſitting, of the ſignals they were to follow. The two leaders were not always known to each other, and both were entirely unacquainted with thoſe who originally employed the perſon who gave ſignals from the hall.

The wages of the common followers were from forty ſols to three livres each ſitting. The ſubalterns were paid at the rate of ten livres, and the leaders at that of fifty.

When an important queſtion was to be debated, the galleries were always in the pay of one party or the other; and ſometimes each party had the uſual number of their mercenaries on duty there; which never failed to occaſion a great deal of noiſe, and a violent conteſt between the applauders and the hooters.

It ſometimes happened alſo, that a number of the common hirelings deceived the ſubalterns, and took money from thoſe of both parties; in which caſe neither was well ſerved, all was confuſion and doubt, and

and the real ſentiments of the *People Souverain* ſeemed as ambiguous as the will of the gods announced by the oracle of Delphos.

From this account a pretty juſt eſtimate may be made, of the value of the applauſe or cenſure of that portion of the Sovereign People, who were uſually ſeated in the galleries of the National Aſſembly, after it was removed to the capital, and which continued to be one of the moſt powerful engines of the revolution, until the time that Robeſpierre eſtabliſhed the guillotine in lieu of all the reſt."

From Vol. II. we ſelect the following reflections, ſubjoined to our author's account of the failure of the King's eſcape from Paris:—

"WHAT rendered the failure of M. de Bouille's plan more vexatious, as well as more ſurpriſing is, that almoſt all the difficulties were fortunately ſurmounted, and it was on the point of ſucceeding when it was blaſted. By much the greateſt difficulty was to get the Royal Family clear out of the Thuilleries and Louvre, at a time when there was ſo great a ſuſpicion of their intending to eſcape, and ſo many perſons placed near them, merely for the purpoſe of watching their conduct: and next to this it was moſt difficult to get them out of Paris. Theſe, however, were happily accompliſhed; but ſtill there was great reaſon to dread, that ſome of the party would be known by the people at the poſt-houſes near the capital. That alſo was happily avoided; and they arrived without creating the leaſt ſuſpicion, not only to ſuch a diſtance as infinitely diminiſhed the chance of being known by the people at the poſt-houſes, but alſo at a part of the country where ſuch a number of troops were ſtationed for their protection, as, it might have been thought, would have prevented them from being ſtopped, even although they ſhould have been known. It ſeems likewiſe ſurpriſing, that a project ſo well combined, and the execution of which was entruſted to choſen men, moſtly of the military profeſſion, and whoſe intereſt, honour, and lives were all ſtrongly involved in its ſucceſs, ſhould have been fruſtrated by men, unconnected with and unknown to each other, who had no particular intereſt in the matter. What renders this ſtill more remarkable is, that the natural inclination of the heart is to aſſiſt thoſe who are obliged to fly, or conceal themſelves to ſave their lives, and to conſider thoſe who betray them as worthleſs men. The ſuppoſed guilt of the fugitive will not ſave their betrayers from the imputation. They will be put on a footing with the odious and deſpicable claſs of ſpies and informers which certain governments employ—a ſet of wretches who, deſpiſed even by thoſe who hire them, attend coffee-houſes and public meetings, on purpoſe to catch unguarded expreſſions, to pervert and to betray. In vain do ſuch characters endeavour to ſcreen themſelves from hatred, by pleading their utility, and the ſupport they give to government. Theſe pleas may be urged with more force in favour of hangmen, but cannot render the profeſſion leſs diſgraceful.

The bias of the human heart to aſſiſt the unfortunate, who are flying to ſave their lives, is ſtrongeſt when the fugitives are of a tender age, the weaker ſex, or of royal rank. All thoſe motives were combined on the preſent occaſion.

Of the great number of perſons of both ſexes, who were privy to the concealment and eſcape of Charles II. after the battle of Worceſter, ſeveral of whom diſcovered the King by accident, and without having been entruſted with the ſecret, it is probable that ſome were no great friends to royalty, yet every one was faithful and zealous to aſſiſt the unhappy Prince in his eſcape, although death was denounced againſt all who concealed him, and a great reward proclaimed to thoſe who ſhould arreſt him. Thirty thouſand pounds of reward was offered by Government to any one who ſhould deliver up the Prince Pretender, or give information where he was concealed, when he was lurking in the Highlands of Scotland after the battle of Culloden. The wealth of the Indies would not have bribed the pooreſt Highlander in Scotland, to have done what would have rendered him, in the eyes of his countrymen, and in his own, for ever infamous. And many who were enemies to the cauſe of that unfortunate perſon, rejected the idea of ſtopping him in his flight, or betraying him into the hands of his purſuers.

It will be ſaid, that the caſes are different, and it muſt be acknowledged that they are ſo. In the two laſt-mentioned, certain death attended the fugitives if ſtopped; which was not to be apprehended in the other. Nobody could have ſtopped Charles the Second or the young Pretender from a good motive; their armies was diſperſed, and there was no reaſon for preventing their eſcape, except to have them put to death, and to get the reward.

Louis, it will be ſaid, was flying to raiſe a civil war, and to plunge the nation again into ſlavery. Yet, after every allowance of this kind, it will be thought that humane and well-diſpoſed villages would have been more affected by the afflictions of the Royal Family, than by ſuch remote conſequences. They ſaw the King and Queen in an agony of dread at the thoughts of being detained, which it might have been expected would have damped the inclination to arreſt and carry them back to Paris. The fact was, it did not: the whole country ſhewed great eagerneſs and activity to both; which is a ſtrong proof of the miſtake of thoſe who ſtrenuouſly aſſerted, that however much the Revolution might be liked by the Pariſians, it was hated by the people at large. And the diſpoſition of the inhabitants of this particular part of France might have indicated to the Pariſians, who invaded it by the ſame quarter ſoon after, in the hopes of being joined and aſſiſted by the natives, what kind of junction and aſſiſtance they had reaſon to expect.

"It was imagined that the preventing the eſcape of the Royal Family would have precluded many evils which otherwiſe were likely to happen. It is hardly poſſible, however, to conceive, that more miſchief and miſery could have taken place in any ſuppoſable event than has actually happened. The perſon, indeed, to whom the moſt dreadful portion of thoſe calamities is to be imputed, was a member of the conſtituent aſſembly; but his influence there was ſmall, and there was little probability that ſuch a pale, emaciated, weakly being as Robeſpierre, was to become the giant of the revolution, and have it in his power to gratify a thirſt for blood, as inſatiable as that attributed to any monſter of the ſame race recorded in hiſtory or fable."

Letters, containing a Sketch of the Politics of France, from May 31. 1793, till July 28. 1794, and of the Scenes which have paſſed in the Priſons of Paris. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 Vols. 12mo. 7s. *Robinſons.*

EVERY thing that relates to the terrible and afflicting ſcenes which have diſfigured the Revolution in France, has a double claim upon the attention of the Public, as it involves the deareſt intereſts of humanity, both in a political and moral point of view. Miſs Williams appears to have been, from an involuntary detention by the cruelty of Robeſpierre, but too well qualified to deſcribe the ſcenes here exhibited. The following ſhort extracts are worthy of attention:—

"Madame Lachabeauſſiere, in conſequence of a malignant denunciation made againſt her by her ſon-in-law, was not only dragged to priſon, but placed in a dungeon in cloſe confinement till the moment arrived when ſhe was to appear before the Tribunal. Her daughter, Madame Maleſſi, who was already confined in another priſon, procured leave to be tranſferred to that where her mother was immured, whom by tears and ſupplications ſhe obtained permiſſion to ſee. Madame Lachabeauſſiere was taken out of her dungeon, and led to her daughter, who flew towards her, and, throwing her arms round her neck, remained a long time preſſing her mother to her boſom, and without power to articulate a word. After this melancholy interview, Madame Lachabeauſſiere was led back to her dungeon. Her ſituation affected her daughter ſo deeply that ſhe became bereft of her reaſon. Sometimes ſhe took up her needlework for a few moments; then throwing it aſide, roſe with precipitation, and flew along the galleries of the priſon, till ſhe reached her mother's cell. She uſually ſeated herſelf at the door, and liſtened attentively: when ſhe could hear nothing, ſhe uſed to weep bitterly, and repeat again and again, in a tone of deſpair, "Oh, my mother! Oh, my tender, my unfortunate mother!" She often remained many hours together, ſeated upon the ſtone floor, and ſhe was in a ſtate of pregnancy. Her hair hung diſhevelled over her ſhoulders, her eye ſeemed bent on vacancy, her cheeks were ſometime ſtuffed with deep red, and ſometimes of a deadly paleneſs, and ſhe was often ſeized with convulſive faintings. Every day ſhe carried the greateſt portion of her food to her mother, who, without this ſuccour, would often have wanted ſufficient nouriſhment for her ſupport. It is ſoothing to add, that Madame Lachabeauſſiere was ſnatched from death, by the fall of the tyrant, and that her tender and virtuous daughter is reſtored to reaſon."

We are favoured with a very extraordinary anecdote reſpecting Robeſpierre, during the trial of the Queen.

"A curious account of the evidence in ſupport of theſe charges, and the effect which her behaviour produced upon Robeſpierre, is given by Vilate, a young man of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The ſcene paſſed, during the trial, at a tavern near the Thuilleries, where he was inſ-

ted to dine with Robeſpierre, Barrere, and St Juſt. "Seated around the table," he ſays, "in a cloſe and retired room, they aſked me to give them ſome leading features of the evidence on the trial of the Auſtrian. I did not forget that expoſtulation of inſulted nature when, Hebert accuſing Antoniette of having committed the moſt ſhocking crime, ſhe turned with dignity towards the audience, and ſaid, "I appeal to the conſcience and feelings of every mother preſent, to declare if there be one amongſt them who does not ſhudder at the idea of ſuch horrors." Robeſpierre, ſtruck with this anſwer as by an electrical ſtroke, broke his plate with his fork. "That blockhead, Hebert!" cried he, "as if it were not enough that ſhe was really a Meſſalina, he muſt make her an Agrippina alſo, and furniſh her with the triumph of exciting the ſympathy of the public in her laſt moments."

A View of the Evidences of Chriſtianity. In Three Parts. Part I. Of the direct Hiſtorical Evidence of Chriſtianity, and wherein it is diſtinguiſhed from the Evidence alleged for other Miracles. Part II. Of the Auxiliary Evidences of Chriſtianity. Part III. A brief Conſideration of ſome popular Objections. By William Paley, M. A. Archdeacon of Carliſle. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. ſewed. *Faulder.*

MR Paley begins his work with a refutation of Mr Hume's celebrated argument againſt miracles—that no human teſtimony can in any caſe render them credible. As no objection againſt revelation has ever, perhaps, made a more general impreſſion among philoſophers than this, and as Mr Paley has been particularly ſucceſsful in his reply to it, we ſhall ſelect this paſſage as a ſpecimen.

The principle on which Mr Hume's objection profeſſes to be founded, is concifely this; that

"It is contrary to experience that a miracle ſhould be true, but not contrary to experience that teſtimony ſhould be falſe.

"Now there appears a ſmall ambiguity in the terms "experience," and in the phraſes "contrary to experience," or "contradicting experience," which it may be neceſſary to remove in the firſt place. Strictly ſpeaking, the narrative of a fact is, then, only contrary to experience, when the fact is related to have exiſted at a time and place, at which time and place we, being preſent, did not perceive it to exiſt; as if it ſhould be aſſerted, that in a particular room, and at a particular hour of a certain day, a man was raiſed from the dead, in which room, and at the time ſpecified, we, being preſent and looking on, perceived no ſuch event to have taken place. Here the aſſertion is contrary to experience properly ſo called; and this is a contrariety which no evidence can ſurmount. It matters nothing, whether the fact be of a miraculous nature or not. But although this be the experience, and the contrariety, which Archbiſhop Tillotſon alleged in the quotation with which Mr Hume opens his eſſay, it is certainly not that experience, nor that contrariety, which Mr Hume himſelf intended to object. And, ſhort of this, I know no intelligible ſignification which can be affixed to the term "contrary to experience," but one, viz. that of not having ourſelves experienced any thing ſimilar to the thing related, or ſuch things not being generally experienced by others. I ſay not "generally," for to ſtate concerning the fact in queſtion, that no ſuch thing was ever experienced, or that univerſal experience is againſt it, is to aſſume the ſubject of the controverſy.

"Now the improbability which ariſes from the want (for this properly is a want, not a contradiction), of experience, is only equal to the probability there is, that if the thing were true, we ſhould experience things ſimilar to it, or that ſuch things would be generally experienced. Suppoſe it then to be true, that miracles were wrought upon the firſt promulgation of chriſtianity, when nothing but miracles could decide its authority, is it certain that ſuch miracles would be repeated ſo often, and in ſo many places, as to become objects of general experience? Is it a probability approaching to certainty? Is it a probability of any great ſtrength or force? Is it ſuch as no evidence can encounter? and yet this probability is the exact converſe, and therefore the exact meaſure of the improbability which ariſes from the want of experience, and which Mr Hume repreſents as invincible by human teſtimony.

"It is not like alleging a new law of nature, or a new experiment in natural philoſophy, becauſe when theſe are related, it is expected that, under the ſame circumſtances, the ſame effect will follow, the want of a correſponding experience negatives the hiſtory. But to expect concerning a miracle that it ſhould ſucceed upon repetition, is to expect that which would make it ceaſe to be a miracle, which

is contrary to its nature as ſuch, and would totally deſtroy the uſe and purpoſe for which it was wrought.

"The force of experience as an objection to miracles is founded in the preſumption, either that the courſe of nature is invariable, or that, if it be ever varied, variations will be frequent and general. Has the neceſſity of this alternative been demonſtrated? Permit us to call the courſe of nature the agency of an intelligent Being, and is there any reaſon for judging this ſtate of the caſe to be probable? Ought we not rather to expect, that ſuch a Being, upon occaſions of peculiar importance, may interrupt the order which he had appointed, yet that ſuch occaſions ſhould return ſeldom; that theſe interruptions conſequently ſhould be confined to the experience of a few; that the want of it, therefore, in many, ſhould be matter neither of ſurpriſe nor objection?

"But, as a continuation of the argument from experience, it is ſaid, that, when we advance accounts of miracles, we aſſign effects without cauſes, or we attribute effects to cauſes inadequate to the purpoſe, or to cauſes of the operation of which we have no experience. Of what cauſes, we may aſk, and of what effects does the objection ſpeak? If it be anſwered that, when we aſcribe the cure of the palſy to a touch, of blindneſs to the anointing of the eyes with clay, or the raiſing of the dead to a word, we lay ourſelves open to this imputation; we reply, that we aſcribe no ſuch effects to ſuch cauſes. We perceive no virtue or energy in theſe things more than in other things of the ſame kind. They are merely ſigns to connect the miracle with its end. The effect we aſcribe ſimply to the volition of the Deity; of whoſe exiſtence and power, not to ſay of whoſe preſence and agency, we have previous and independent proof. We have therefore all we ſeek for in the works of rational agents, a ſufficient power and an adequate motive. In a word, once believe that there is a God, and miracles are not incredible.

"Mr Hume ſtates the caſe of miracles to be a conteſt of oppoſite improbabilities; that is to ſay, a queſtion whether it be more improbable that the miracle ſhould be true, or the teſtimony falſe; and this I think a fair account of the controverſy. But herein I remark a want of argumentative juſtice, that, in deſcribing the improbability of miracles, he ſuppreſſes all thoſe circumſtances of extenuation which reſult from our knowledge of the exiſtence, power, and diſpoſition of the Deity, his concern in the creation, the end anſwered by the miracle, the importance of that end, and its ſubſerviency to the plan purſued in the works of nature. As Mr Hume has repreſented the queſtion, miracles are alike incredible to him who is previouſly aſſured of the conſtant agency of a Divine Being, and to him who believes that no ſuch Being exiſts in the univerſe. They are equally incredible, whether related to have been wrought upon occaſions the moſt deſerving, and for purpoſes the moſt beneficial, or for no aſſignable end whatever, or for an end confeſſedly trifling or pernicious. This ſurely cannot be a correct ſtatement. In adjuſting alſo the other ſide of the balance, the ſtrength and weight of teſtimony, this author has provided an anſwer to every poſſible accumulation of hiſtorical proof, by telling us, that we are not obliged to explain how the ſtory or the evidence aroſe. Now I think we *are* obliged, not perhaps to ſhow, by poſitive accounts, how it did, but by a probable hypotheſis how it might ſo happen. The exiſtence of the teſtimony is a phenomenon. The truth of the fact ſolves the phenomenon. If we reject this ſolution, we ought to have ſome other to reſt in; and none, even by our adverſaries, can be admitted, which is not conſiſtent with the principles that regulate human affairs and human conduct at preſent, or which makes men *then* to have been a different kind of beings from what they are now.

"But the ſhort conſideration which, independently of every other, convinces me that there is no ſolid foundation in Mr Hume's concluſion, is the following: When a theorem is propoſed to a mathematician, the firſt thing he does with it is to try it upon a ſimple caſe; and, if it produce a falſe reſult, he is ſure that there muſt be ſome miſtake in the demonſtration. Now, to proceed in this way with what may be called Mr Hume's theorem. If twelve men, whoſe probity and good ſenſe I had long known, ſhould ſeriouſly and circumſtantially relate to me an account of a miracle wrought before their eyes, and in which it was impoſſible that they ſhould be deceived; if the governor of the country, hearing a rumour of this account, ſhould call theſe men into his preſence, and offer them a ſhort propoſal, either to confeſs the impoſture, or ſubmit to be tied up to a gibbet; if they ſhould refuſe, with one voice, to acknowledge that there exiſted any falſehood or impoſ-

tur-

ture in the caſe; if this threat were communicated to them ſeparately, yet with no different effect; if it was at laſt executed; if I myſelf ſaw them, one after another, conſenting to be racked, burnt, or ſtrangled, rather than give up the truth of their account: ſtill, if Mr Hume's rule be my guide, I am not to believe them. Now, I undertake to ſay, that there exiſts not a ſceptic in the world who would not believe them, or who would defend ſuch incredulity."

Introduction to the New Teſtament. By Profeſſor Michaelis of Gottingen. Tranſlated by Herbert March, B. D. Cambridge. 8vo. 3 vols. 18s. *Johnſon.*

WE ſelect two ſhort extracts to give ſome faint idea of this work.

Of St Paul's character as a writer our author ſays—"The writings of St John and St Paul diſcover marks of an original genius, that no imitation can ever attain, which always betrays itſelf by the very labour exerted to cover the deception; and if we conſider attentively the various qualities that compoſe the extraordinary character of the latter Apoſtle, we ſhall find it to be ſuch, as no art could ever imitate. His mind overflows with ſentiment, yet he never loſes ſight of his principal object, but hurried on by the rapidity of thought, diſcloſes frequently in the middle, a concluſion to be made only at the end. To a profound knowledge of the Old Teſtament, he joins the acuteneſs of philoſophical wiſdom, which he diſplays in applying and expounding the ſacred writings; and his explanations are, therefore, ſometimes ſo new and unexpected, that ſuperficial obſervers might be tempted to ſuppoſe them erroneous. The fire of his genius, and his inattention to ſtyle, occaſion frequently a twofold obſcurity, he being often too conciſe to be underſtood, except by thoſe to whom he immediately wrote; and not ſeldom on the other hand ſo full of his ſubject, as to produce long and difficult parentheſes, and a repetition of the ſame word even in different ſenſes. With a talent for irony and ſatire he unites the moſt refined ſenſibility, and tempers the ſeverity of his cenſures by expreſſions of tenderneſs and affection; nor does he ever forget, in the vehemence of his zeal, the rules of modeſty and decorum. He is a writer, in ſhort, of ſo ſingular and wonderful a compoſition, that it would be difficult to find a rival. That truly ſenſible and ſagacious philoſopher Locke was of the ſame opinion, and contended that St Paul was without an equal."

Some Divines, in order to remove the diſſonance alleged in the evangelical hiſtorians, have contended, that St Mark and St Luke were not divinely inſpired. On this ſubject our author argues as follows:—"Though the Goſpels of Mark and Luke were not inſpired, they would retain their real excellence, and remain indiſpenſable to every Chriſtian. If St Luke had not recorded events, which are unnoticed by the other Evangeliſts, we ſhould have been ignorant of many important articles in the hiſtory of Chriſt, and that of John the Baptiſt. Even the commencement of his miniſtry, and the year of his death, could without the Goſpel of St Luke be determined with no preciſion. His Acts of the Apoſtles is one of the beſt written hiſtorical books, either of the Old or New Teſtament; and if we had been deprived of this document, we ſhould not only have remained without a knowledge of the riſe and progreſs of the primitive church, a matter of great conſequence in determining the truth of religion, but without the means of explaining the Epiſtles of St Paul, on which the Acts of the Apoſtles throw the cleareſt light. Could therefore any one demonſtrate, that St Luke wrote without inſpiration, and ſimply as a careful hiſtorian according to the plan which he propoſes in his preface, I ſhould ſtill read his Goſpel, and Acts of the Apoſtles with the ſame attention as at preſent: and we ſhould have the particular advantage of being freed from difficulties, which are almoſt inſurmountable. The chief hiſtorical objections which are drawn from profane authors have reſpect to St Luke; and if we can reſolve to abandon the inſpiration of his writings, as well as thoſe of St Mark, we ſhall eſſentially ſerve the cauſe of our religion, and diſarm our adverſaries at once, by depriving them of that pretext, to deny the truth of Chriſtianity, which they derive from contradictions not wholly to be removed."

An Antiquarian Romance, endeavouring to mark a Line, by which the moſt ancient People, and the Proceſſions of the earlieſt Inhabitancy of Europe, may be inveſtigated. Some Remarks on Mr Whitaker's Criticiſms annexed. By Governor Pownall. 8vo. 5s. boards. *Nichols.*

WE ſhall preſent our readers with the following account, from this work, of ſome Pikiſh navigations:

"THE

"The ships in which they made these excursions were navigated both by sails and oars: the least, which one reads of, carried twelve rowers, and as many fighting men: others an hundred, and some one hundred and fifty. They generally made their expeditions with a number of these as a fleet.

"One objection opposing itself to these long voyages arises from the idea of the victualling; but this we have obviated. Another objection against those voyages across the open sea, beyond the sight of land, from Scandinavia and the Baltic, a passage of at least seven days in their time, arises from the difficulty of conceiving how it was possible for these navigators to set and keep their course: an answer to that objection arises from the fact, that they did this *by the sight of birds*. It is almost unnecessary to state, that birds of passage cross the German ocean twice annually, from the Continent to and from the British isles. Founded on this observation, these navigators framed their course, in taking their departure, from the course which they had observed these birds to take at their emigration. They took with them on board several birds, sometimes hawks, but generally ravens. When having made some progress in this course, and out of sight of land, if they were in any doubt of, or wished to set their course to the point where the land lay, they let fly one of these birds; these, after mounting high aloft in the air, always took their course to land, and so became their pilots; following whose line of flight, the navigators steered their course. The following narrative supports this: Flocco, an Orcadian, setting out on a voyage to discover Iceland, took with him three ravens. In taking his departure from the Orcades, he set his course north; after being out at sea, he let fly one of his ravens; this returned back to the Orcades: he still persevered in his course, and let fly a second; this returned to the vessel: still persisting, he let fly the third; this went off directly north, and never returned; Flocco followed this course, and arrived at land. This navigator acquired, from this measure, perhaps a novelty to the people of the Orcades, the surname of Raf'na-Flocco. This use of the pilot-raven, common to the Danes and navigators from the Baltic, gives the reason of their taking the raven for their standard.

"There is another story of one of these adventurers, who, when out at sea, in the German ocean, and off the English coast, let fly a hawk, who made directly for the land, either Suffolk and Norfolk, as now called. This navigator steered after this his pilot, his course, and fell in with the land. He pretended only to follow his hawk, and to recover it; but his real design was to spy the land."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A Pedestrian Tour through North Wales; in a Series of Letters. By J. Hucks, B. A. 12mo. 2s. 6d. boards. *Debrett.*——This pedestrian tour will be read with amusement, if not with instruction. It throws some agreeable light on the manners of the Welsh; who, like most mountaineers, retain a simplicity and antiqueness of character, towards which it is gratifying to turn from the artificial grimace of a too exquisite civilization. The author thus sums up his impressions:

"Upon the whole, I have been as much charmed with the manners of the people, as with the country which they inhabit; there is a boldness and originality in all their actions, which marked the conduct, and characterized the features of their ancestors. A love of liberty and independence is implanted by nature in their breasts, and is cherished into maturity on their mountains and sea-coasts by a hardy and desultory manner of life. With respect to hospitality, they still preserve their original character; the manner of it is undoubtedly much altered, it is less magnificent, but more pleasing; the stranger is not conducted into a noble hall, and placed at the right hand of the chief; no bards attend with the songs of times that are past; the walls are no longer hung with the massy spears of departed heroes, or decorated with the spoils of a vanquished enemy; the conch does not sound to war, nor is the bossy shield struck as the signal to meet the threatening foe. Strange ferocious manners were blended with the hospitality of those days; but, happily for mankind, such barbarous features of uncivilized ages are at length every where humanized into more refined and social enjoyments. Whether society has not arrived at an excess of refinement; whether a great degree of refinement is not the parent of vice and corruption; and if so, whether an age of barbarity, with honesty and virtue, or an age of refinement, with effeminacy, vice, and corruption, is most desirable, or most calculated to produce the immediate and eternal happiness of mankind? I leave to be determined by those who have leisure and inclination to consider with attention so abstracted a subject."

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POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ELEGIAC SONNETS.

SONNET FIRST. TO HOPE.

O Heav'n-born HOPE! beſt friend of Miſ'ry's child,
Thou giſt tranſcendent of the Powers on high!
Oh, deign to viſit one, whoſe heart, deſpoil'd
Of ev'ry joy, on thee would ſtill rely!

Long, long have I beneath life's ſhades reclin'd,
And long by fickle Fortune been deceiv'd,
Yet ſtill thy promis'd ſun-ſhine ſooth'd my mind,
And ſaid'ſt, "Tomorrow all will be retriev'd."

Depriv'd of thee! Ah, whither ſhall I go?
See! fell Deſpair with haggard eye appears!
Oh, ſave me! ſave me! but one ſmile beſtow,
To cruſh that fiend, and diſſipate my fears!
Ah, let the kind deluſion yet be giv'n,
And bid my languid ſoul anticipate a heav'n!

SONNET SECOND. TO RESIGNATION.

SUBDU'D by Grief, low at thy injur'd ſhrine,
O RESIGNATION! let me humbly fall;
Nor more ſhall I at Fate's decrees repine,
Since thy propitious hand can yield me all!

The primroſe pale, that ſprings beneath the thorn,
Protected grows from elemental ſhock,
While from the cloud-encircled hills are torn
The lofty cedar and the knotted oak.

Ev'n ſo would I, ſecure from Fortune's frown,
In life's ſequeſter'd vale unnotic'd dwell,
The gaudy ſplendour of the world diſown,
And ev'ry lawleſs guſt of paſſion quell.—
To preſcient Heav'ns omniſcient will reſign'd,
In ſolitude ſerene I'll more than pleaſure find!

SONNET THIRD. TO CONTENTMENT.

BENEATH my lowly roof I'll live at eaſe,
Unknown to Avarice and noiſome glee,
There calmly ſpend the circling year in peace,
Serene CONTENTMENT! while I dwell with thee!

On Alpine hills behold the ſun-burnt hind,
Remote from Care, amid his flock repoſe,
While pleaſing dreams of Fancy ſoothe his mind,
And gentle Zephyrus around him blows.

No thought ambitious fires his tranquil ſoul,
Nor parſimonious luſt of wealth is there;—
The gifts of Nature all theſe thoughts controul,
And for Heav'ns joys, his virtuous mind prepare.
'Tis mild CONTENTMENT that becalms his breaſt;—
O, then, beneath *thy* ſhade with Virtue let me reſt!

7th Sept. 1795. U.

ON WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD,

WHO DIED MARCH 1793.

BY B. WALLER, T. C. C.

MADE to engage all hearts, attract all eyes,
Delight the witty, and inſtruct the wiſe,
With native ſweetneſs to adorn his race,
Each manly ſentiment, each poliſh'd grace;
Dear to the Nine, the Muſe's better hope,
And * GLOSTER's Patron and the friend of POPE,
See MURRAY drop into the ſilent tomb,
Prov'd mortal only by the general doom!
Oh! greatly virtuous in a land ingrate,
The poliſh'd pillar of a ſinking ſtate!
With lips of fire to plead the injur'd cauſe,
Correct our judgments, and unravel laws;
Whoſe letter'd ſenſe and ſubtle wit beſpoke
The ſoul at once of TULLY and of COKE!
A frame in Nature's happieſt mould deſign'd,
Like a fair caſket to the ſoul inſhrin'd,
Which, ſpirit-like, ooz'd through its earthly bound,
Glow'd through each ſenſe, and beam'd a ſun-ſhine round!
Whoſe courteous aſpect was the counterpart
And lively image of a pregnant heart,
Where ſpoke at once the Statesman and the Sage,
And Youth's vivacity, and ſenſe of age!
Such MURRAY was, his country's honeſt pride,
Belov'd through life, regreted when he dy'd,
Enrich'd with all that length of days can give,
Or make the Great Man's memory to live,
Without a pang he gently breathes his laſt,
Like golden dreams, or viſions that are paſt.
So droops the Amaranth without decay,
And in ſweet ſcents exhales itſelf away.

* Dr William Warburton, Biſhop of Glocester.

THE SORCERESS,
OR WOLFWOLD AND ULLA.

"OH, low he lies; his cold pale cheek
Lies lifeleſs on the clay;
Yet ſtruggling hope—O day ſpring break
And lead me on my way.

"On Denmark's cruel bands, O heaven!
Thy red wing'd vengeance pour;
Before my Wolfwold's ſpear be driven—
O riſe bright morning hour!"

Thus Ulla wail'd, the faireſt maid,
Of all the Saxon race;
Thus Ulla wail'd, in nightly ſhade,
While tears bedew'd her face.

When ſud'den o'er the fir-crown'd hill,
The full orb'd moon aroſe;
And o'er the winding dale ſo ſtill,
Her ſilver radiance flows.

No more could Ulla's fearful breaſt,
Her anxious care delay;
But deep with hope and fear impreſt,
She holds the moonſhine way.

She left the bower, and all alone
She traced the dale so still;
And sought the cave with rue o'ergrown,
Beneath the fir-crown'd hill.

Black knares of blasted oak, embound
With hemlock, fenc'd the cell:
The dreary mouth, half under ground,
Yawn'd like the gate of hell.

Soon as the gloomy den she spy'd.
Cold horror shook her knee;
And hear, O Prophetess, she cry'd,
A Princess sue to thee.

Aghast she stood! athwart the air,
The dismal screech owl flew;
The fillet round her auburn hair
Asunder burst in two.

Her robe of softest yellow, glow'd
Beneath the moon's pale beam;
And o'er the ground with yew-boughs strew'd,
Effus'd a golden gleam.

The golden gleam the Sorceress spy'd,
And in her deepest cell,
At midnight's magic hour she try'd
A tomb o'erpowering spell.

When from the cavern's dreary womb,
Her groaning voice arose,
"O come, my daughter, fearless come,
And fearless tell thy woes."

As shakes the bough of trembling leaf,
When whirlwinds sudden rise:
As stands aghast the warrior chief,
When his base army flies.

So shook, so stood, the beauteous maid,
When from the dreary den,
A wrinkled hag came forth array'd
In matted rags obscene.

Around her brows, with hemlock bound,
Loose hung her ash grey hair;
As from two dreary caves profound
Her blue flam'd eye-balls glare.

Her skin, of earthy red, appear'd
Clung round her shoulder bones;
Like wither'd bark, by light'ning fear'd
When loud the tempest groans.

A robe of squalid green and blue,
Her ghostly length array'd,
A gaping rent, full to the view
Her furrow'd ribs betray'd.

"And tell my daughter, fearless tell,
What sorrow brought thee here?
So may my power thy cares expel,
And give thee sweetest cheer."

"O Mistress of the powerful spell,
King Edric's daughter see,
Northumbria to my father fell,
And sorrow fell to me.

"My virgin heart Lord Wolfwold won;
My father on him smil'd:
Soon as he gain'd Northumbria's throne,
His pride the youth exil'd.

"Stern Denmark's ravens o'er the seas
Their gloomy black wings spread,
And o'er Northumbria's hills and leas,
Their dreadful squadrons sped.

"Return brave W[illegible]fric cried,
O generous warrior hear!
My daughter's [illegible]ding bride,
Awaits thy conquering spear.

"The banish'd youth in Scotland's court,
Had past the weary year;
And soon he heard the glad report,
And soon he grasp'd his spear.

"He left the Scottish dames to weep,
And wing'd with true love speed,
Nor day, nor night, he stopt to sleep,
And soon he cross'd the Tweed.

"With joyful voice, and raptur'd eyes,
He press'd my willing hand;
I go my Fair, my Love, he cries,
To guard thy father's land.

"By Edon's shore in deathful fray,
The daring foe we meet,
Ere three short days I trust to lay
My trophies at thy feet.

"Alas, alas, that time is o'er!
And three long days beside:
Yet not a word from Edon's shore,
Has cheer'd his fearful bride.

"O Mistress of the powerful spell,
His doubtful fate decide;"—
"And cease, my child, for all is well,"
The grizly Witch replied.

"Approach my cave, and where I place
The magic circle, stand
And fear not aught of ghastly face,
That glides beneath my wand."

The grizly Witch's powerful charms,
Then reach the labouring moon,
And cloudless at the dire alarms,
She shed her brightest noon.

The pale beam struggled thro' the shade,
That black'd the caverns womb,
And in the deepest nook betray'd
An altar and a tomb

Around the tomb in mystic lore,
Were forms of various mien,
And efts, and foul wing'd serpents, bore
The altar's base obscene

Eyeless, a huge and starv'd toad sat
In corner murk aloof,
And many a snake and famish'd bat
Clung to the crevick'd roof.

A fox and vulture's skeletons,
A yawning rift betrayed;
And grappling still each other's bones,
The strife of death displayed.

"And now my child, the Sorceress said,
Lord Wolfwold's father's grave
To me shall render up the dead,
And send him to my cave.

" His ſkeleton ſhall hear my ſpell,
And to the figur'd walls
His hand of bone ſhall point and tell,
What fate his ſon befalls."

O cold down Ulla's ſnow like face,
The trembling ſweat drops fell,
And borne by ſprights of gliding pace,
The corſe approach'd the cell.

And thrice the Witch her magic wand
Wav'd o'er the ſkeleton;
And ſlowly at the dread command,
Up roſe the arm of bone.

A cloven ſhield and broken ſpear,
The finger wander'd o'er,
Then reſted on a ſable bier
Diſtain'd with drops of gore.

In ghaſtly writhes, her mouth ſo wide,
And black the Sorcereſs throws,
" And be thoſe ſigns, my child," ſhe cries,
" Fulfill'd on Wolfwold's foes.

" A happier ſpell I now ſhall try;
Attend, my child, attend:
And mark what flames from altar high,
And lowly floor aſcend.

" If of the roſes ſofteſt red,
The blaze ſhines forth to view,
Then Wolfwold lives—but Hell forbid
The glimmering flame of blue!"

The Witch then rais'd her haggard arm,
And wav'd her wand on high;
And while ſhe ſpoke the mutter'd charm,
Dark lightning fill'd her eye.

Fair Ulla's knee ſwift ſmote the ground;
Her hands aloft were ſpread,
And every joint as marble bound,
Felt horror's darkeſt dread.

Her lips ere while ſo like the roſe,
Were now as vi'let pale,
And tumbling in convulſive throes,
Expreſt o'erwhelming ail.

Her eyes, ere while ſo ſtarry bright,
Where living luſtre ſhone,
Were now transform'd to ſightleſs white,
Like eyes of lifeleſs ſtone

And ſoon the dreadful ſpell was o'er,
And glimmering to the view,
The quivering flame roſe thro' the floor
A flame of ghaſtly blue.

Behind the altar's livid fire,
Low from the inmoſt cave,
Young Wolfwold roſe in pale attire,
The veſtments of the grave.

His eye to Ulla's eye he rear'd,
His check was wan as clay,
And half cut thro' his hand appear'd
That beckon'd her away.

Fair Ulla ſaw the woeful ſhade,
Her heart ſtruck at her ſide
And burſt—low bow'd her liſtleſs head,
And down ſhe ſunk and died.

As a ſpecimen of Miſkle's Poems, lately publiſhed.

ODE,

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

PETER *modeſtly, delicately, and tenderly, pleadeth againſt the* exceſſive *Damages lately given for certain illegal Liberties in Love-matters.*

A MAN may, in the cold dim eve of life,
By way of ſun-ſhine take a pretty wife,
To warm him as King David did of yore*;
Kiſs her neat little finger, pat her cheek,
Toy with the ſnowy beauties of her neck—
No more!
Preventing thus each Rake of fleſh and ſin
From impudently ſtepping in.

Thus toying, numbling, chuckling, the old fool,
Who wanteth much the birch of Cupid's ſchool,
Expects his wife, ſo ſoft, and ſo divine,
To fancy every ſublunary bliſs
And round his neck, her arms with *rapture* twine;

Juſt like the fragrant pea, with blooms ſo thick,
That curls her tendrils round a rotten ſtick!

For *Him* to raiſe his hedge, and bar his gate,
Is nat'ral—ſaid is treſpaſs on th' eſtate:
For who, alas! can ſit with ſilent eaſe,
And ſee a neighbour's pig among his peas?

And why ſhould . . . . . be afraid of horns,
Who married a poor ſqueal, ſtarv'd cat, for *money?*
Heav'ns! what ſhould put the Judge's breech on thorns?
Where, for the waſps, alas! is Madam's honey?

'Tis ſweetneſs tempts the inſects from the ſkies;
And needeth not a flapper for the flies.

So furious is this Judge againſt *Crim. Con.*
That poor Adultery is juſt undone:
Afraid to write, or ſqueeze, or wink his eye,
Nay, waft the ſoul's ſoft wiſhes on a ſigh!

Wo to the wicked *Cornu*-factors now!
Ten, twenty, thirty, forty thouſand pounds,
For *him* to pay who milks his neighbours cow;
Stealing by night ſo ſlily to his grounds.

" O 'tis ſo vile, ſo wicked an affair!
" Dreadful a neighbour's honour to enſnare—
" Take this dear ſpouſe without his leave, in-
" deed!
" What of his boſom ſteal the tender wife!
" The pigeon to his feet, prolonging life,
" Of ſinking age the ſweet ſupporting reed!
" O that the law would make ſuch doings
" *death!*"
Thus roars the jealous Judge, with thund'ring breath.

O . . . . . ! rave not thus with anger pale,
But let thy *fav'rite* Juſtice hold the ſcale:
What though we muſt *condemn* the ſmuggled bliſs;
Ten thouſand pounds are too much for a *kiſs.*

* Here is a flagrant error of the Lyric Bard. It was not a *wife*, but a pair of pretty black-eyed *Hebrew laſſes*, whom the Monarch choſe for his *loving* companions.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 17. The Convention proceeded to a diſcuſſion. Thibault read the title relative to perſonal contribution, celibacy, and ſumptuary laws. The following articles were adopted:—"I. Every Frenchman enjoying rights and an income, ſhall pay a perſonal contribution, in the proportion of five livres, in aſſignats, for each individual reſiding in France, and enjoying the rights of citizenſhip.—II. The ſimple workmen, who merely ſubſiſt by their labour, and whoſe daily wages do not exceed twenty ſous, or ten pounds of bread, are exempted from this contribution. They ſhall, nevertheleſs, be allowed to pay it voluntarily.—III. In the number of the contributions are comprehended batchelors, and old maids, living independent of their parents, widowers and widows, poſſeſſing a revenue exceeding 365 days of labour, eſtimated as in the preceding article.—IV. Men and women of more than thirty years, and not married, ſhall pay a quarter over and above all their perſonal contributions and ſumptuary taxes. The widowers and widows who have children, or who did not become ſo till after their forty-fifth year, are exempted from this payment."

Doulcet read an official account, dated July 7th, from the National repreſentative Dumas, with the army in Italy. It ſtated, "that for nineteen days the right column of that army had been inceſſantly engaged with the very ſuperior forces of the enemy, but had triumphed in theſe multiplied attacks. On the 17th, however, the poſt of Col de Terme, having been attacked by the enemy, whoſe force was three times our number, our troops were obliged to retreat; but, on the following day, the Piedmonteſe were again driven from the poſt, with the bayonet, and fled, leaving a great number on the field of battle."—Inſertion in the bulletin.

Rebaut, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, propoſed, and the Convention decreed, "That there ſhould be a telegraph eſtabliſhed from Paris to Landau. Many improvements have been made in that machine, which could now work during the night."

27. Tallien aſcended the tribune amidſt the loudeſt plaudits—"Repreſentatives," ſaid he, "I come from the banks of the Weſtern Ocean to add new ſongs to thoſe of this memorable day, and new laurels to the triumph of the 9th Thermidor.—(Applauſes.) Happy, if I ſhall be able to deſcribe the efforts of our brothers in arms, to enſure ſucceſs to the cauſe of liberty and the republic. The committee, in ſending us on our miſſion, charged us to beat the enemy. Our ſoldiers have conquered.—(Applauſes.) The emigrants proclaimed in Vannes, that they came to re-eſtabliſh order and royalty. They dared to ſet their foot upon their native ſoil, but the oracle is accompliſhed—their native ſoil has devoured them.—(Applauſes.) After having loſt by their folly, the advantages of a deſcent, prepared at ſo immenſe an expence, ſo long announced as a deciſive ſtroke by the Engliſh papers, and thoſe who are in their pay, the Engliſh government have had the baſeneſs to abandon the victims of their bad faith. Twice the emigrants attempted to cut their way through our columns; the firſt time our advanced guard alone repulſed them: the ſecond time, on the 28th Meſſidor, (July 16th,) they came within piſtol ſhot to be ſlaughtered by our batteries, and if we had had a body of four hundred cavalry, in addition to our force, not one of them would have eſcaped; but that death would have been too good for traitors—they were deſtined for the fate of criminals, which they quickly muſt undergo. (Tallien here gave a deſcription of the peninſula of Quiberon.) "In the ſituation in which we were placed, continued he, "we ſaw, that in order to conquer the enemy, and to prevent them from re-embarking, ſome vigorous ſtep was neceſſary. A ſelect column had orders to file along the ſea-coaſt, and to ſcale the fort of Penthievre, which had been given up to the enemy. This was on the 2d Thermidor, (July 20,) at eleven in the evening. A dreadful ſhower occaſioned ſome diſorder among our ſoldiers, but the prudence of the General quickly reſtored order. Our brave companions marched up to the middle in water, when they were perceived by the gun-boats of the Engliſh. They had found it impoſſible to bring cannon along with them: the muſkets were damaged by the rain; our ſoldiers had only their bayonets. In the mean time, thirty cannon from the fort, and a fleet of ſixteen ſhips, vomited forth fire and deſtruction. We were forced to fall back: we rallied, but the

paſſages were intercepted. In the mean time it was rumoured, that our companions had obtained poſſeſſion of the fort. We returned, and inſtead of the white flag, we ſaw the national colours diſplayed on the wall.—(Loud applauſes.) Gen. Menage, at the head of 200 brave fellows, clambered from rock to rock, and having reached the top, cut down all who reſiſted, got poſſeſſion of the fort, while the cannoneers, who were deſerters of Toulon, ſtill fired on our troops. After the fort was carried, two battalions remained to guard it, and others advanced into the peninſula of Quiberon. Every where the enemy were repulſed. Wiſhing to regain their ſhips, they withdrew to a rock. On this rock vaniſhed all the projects which had been ſo long in preparation. The General ordered to beat the charge. The emigrants had the bayonets at their breaſts. In vain they ſent propoſals of truce—"No terms, throw down your arms?" They laid down their arms; but the Engliſh continuing to fire from the ſhips, we demanded that the fire ſhould ceaſe; but the unfortunate victims of Britiſh honour replied—"How! don't you ſee that they fire upon us as well as upon you." The General perceived that they were taking advantage of the reſpite to embark their officers: two pieces of cannon ſunk the boats, and all the remaining emigrants threw down their arms. They had amounted to more than 10,000.—What a ſpectacle to France and to Europe? Theſe lofty emigrants ſuppliantly threw down their arms at the feet of the very republicans whom they had attempted to maſſacre, and with tears in their eyes, thanked them for a generoſity of which they were unworthy. The whole number of emigrants, who, as I have already ſaid, amounted to more than 10,000, were taken or killed.—(Applauſes.) The ruffians were armed with poignards—here is one, which the monſter who had it did not dare to employ againſt himſelf: he knew that its point was poiſoned—the experiment was made upon an animal, which, in a ſhort time, died of convulſions. Meaſures have been taken to prevent the emigrants from returning into the interior. A military commiſſion will execute upon them ſpeedy juſtice. By a moſt deteſtable policy, the Engliſh, by ſtarving ſeveral of our priſoners, had brought them to engage in the expedition; but no ſooner had they ſet foot on their native ſoil, than they threw themſelves into our arms, gave us an account of the force of the enemy, and conducted us in all the attacks. They announced to us the arrival of five regiments of emigrants on the 1ſt Thermidor (July 19th); they accordingly came, and fell into our hands next day. A ſtatement of the booty will be ſent to you. I can, in the firſt moment, however, announce to you, that we have taken 70,000 muſkets, 150,000 pairs of ſhoes, with immenſe magazines of all ſorts of proviſions, and cloaths for 40,000 men.—(Applauſes.) We cannot be ſurpriſed at this profuſion, when we know that Quiberon was the depot of the army of Pitt, and of that which he propoſed to raiſe throughout France."

It was propoſed, and the Convention immediately decreed, amidſt the loudeſt applauſe, that the Weſtern army had deſerved well of its country; after which the national band played ſeveral republican airs.

28. At four o'clock, in the afternoon, all the members of the committee of public ſafety entered the hall. Treilhard aſcended the tribune—"I come to acquaint you with the contents of a letter, received from our colleagues with the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, dated the 30th. They give us the welcome information of our troops having entered victorious into Vittoria. That the diviſion, which defended the place, was purſued to a great diſtance, and that they there remain, but the mountains and the ſea afford them a retreat.—(Applauſes.) Nor are you indebted for victories only to your heroes; you alſo give them a peace which their arms have extorted. I can therefore inform you, that you have leſſened the number of your enemies, and added to that of your friends. Peace is concluded with Spain.—(Reiterated applauſes thundered from all ſides.)

30. The Venetian Ambaſſador, M. Querini, was introduced. He made a ſpeech to the Convention, which was received with conſiderable applauſe. The preſident returned a ſuitable anſwer, and M. Querini received the fraternal embrace. His ſpeech, and the preſident's anſwer, were ordered to be tranſlated into all languages. The Convention then decreed, that the noble M. Querini is acknowledged by the ſtyle and title of "Noble Ambaſſador from the Republic of Venice to the Republic of France."

Auguſt 4. Fermond communicated the happieſt news from the Windward Iſlands —"Every where the republicans have triumphed over the Engliſh, and have diſ-

diſplayed a courage truly heroic. We have re conquered our former poſſeſſions and attacked, taken, and deſtroyed a part of the Engliſh. The three coloured ſtandard is flying in St Lucia, St Vincent, Grenada, St Euſtatius, Guadaloupe, and Martinique." The Aſſembly warmly applauded this recital, and decreed, that the defenders of the republic, in the Windward Iſlands, had not ceaſed to deſerve well of their country.

13. The definition of Equality was adopted in the following terms:—"Equality conſiſts in the law being the ſame to all, whether it protect or puniſh. Equality admits no diſtinction of birth, no hereditary ſucceſſion of power."

18. & 19. Bauden of Ardennes, in the name of the committee of eleven, made the promiſed report on the mode of terminating the revolution. The following are the outlines of the plan which has been concerted with the committees of legiſlation, general ſafety, and public welfare:—1. The new legiſlative body ſhall be compoſed of the members of the Convention, and of the new members choſen according to the forms preſcribed by the conſtitutional act.—To determine who ſhall be the members who go out of the Convention, a proceeding ſhall be held in the following manner:—2. A commiſſion of nineteen members ſhall be appointed by a ſecret ſcrutiny, which ſhall afterwards reduce itſelf to nine members. Theſe nine ſhall form a jury of confidence, which ſhall divide itſelf into three offices. All the members of the Convention ſhall preſent themſelves in perſon, and ſhall ſucceſſively give their names and ſurnames, their ages, departments, and profeſſions. They ſhall declare, whether they intend to continue their legiſlative functions. Thoſe who ſhall not preſent themſelves before the Jury within two days, ſhall be judged to have given in their reſignations.—3. If it appears, from the reſult of this operation, that the Convention is not reduced to two-thirds of its number, the ſurplus is to be reduced by lot.—4. Immediately after the conſtitutional act is ſent to the departments, the primary aſſemblies ſhall be ſummoned, and ſhall meet on the 20th of the preſent Fructidor, (Sept. 6.) They ſhall then paſs their opinion on the whole of the conſtitution.—5. The committee of finances ſhall make a report on the places where the two councils and the directory ſhall hold their ſittings. The committee of public inſtruction ſhall alſo make a report to regulate the *coſtume* (dreſs) of the legiſlators, directors, and other public functionaries. Theſe reports ſhall be made on the 17th Fructidor, (Sept. 3.)

Delahaie oppoſed this project, on account of its being inſufficient, dangerous, and encroaching on the ſovereignty of the people. In his opinion, the propoſed jury of truſt might poſſeſs itſelf of a ſtrong influence over diſmiſſions and reſignments, and proclaim even places and ſeats to be vacant, the holders of which had not given in their reſignation. He conſidered alſo the drawing of lots as a dangerous expedient, and contended, that the people ought not to be deprived of their right to recall their deputies. He added, that, at the preſent moment, the people were not able to accept the conſtitution.

Laurencet ſaid, that the true intereſt of the people required that they ſhould, this very inſtant, accept the conſtitution.

A member complained againſt the inſertion of an article in the conſtitutional act, the obvious tendency of which was, to ſmuggle members of the Convention into the executive government or directory; and aſked, whether it was intended, by this manœuvre, to perpetuate power? "Let us," ſays he, "ſet an example of virtue, by cheerfully reſigning into the hands of the people the power which belongs to them. The idea of taking the ſenſe of the army, with reſpect to the new conſtitution, is grand and ſublime, and I wiſh that the troops may ſubmit to the empire of the laws, in the ſame degree as they have rendered themſelves formidable to our enemies. I move, that the people alone do chooſe their new deputies, and be allowed to re-elect the members of the Convention." This opinion was loudly applauded.

The diſcuſſion was interrupted by Syeyes, who announced, that the committee of public welfare had received a letter from Citizen Barthelemy, ambaſſador of the republic in Switzerland, purporting, that M. le Chevalier d'Yriarte, miniſter plenipotentiary of Spain, had received from his Catholic Majeſty the ratification of the treaty of peace. The agreeable news was to be publiſhed by means of the bulletin.

The project of the committee of eleven was adopted, and the primary aſſemblies are to meet on the 22d inſt.

21. The Convention decrees, that the renewal of two-thirds of the repreſentatives ſhall be made by the medium of the electoral bodies.—The Hall reſounded with applauſes.

Baudin,

Baudin, in the name of the committee of eleven, on the mode of terminating the revolution—"I come to discharge a painful but honourable duty, that of submitting to you the means of terminating the revolution. This memorable, this sublime revolution, was begun by the necessity of having a government. It does honour to the French nation, and will establish its happiness."—He entered into an examination of the manner in which the constitution must be submitted for acceptance to the primary assemblies; and shewed, that it would be impossible for each of those assemblies to discuss the 354 articles of the constitution, one by one.—"The diversity of opinions would prevent them from ever deciding. The constitution must be considered altogether like the revolution. We may admire this or that day of the revolution, while we cannot without horror look upon this or that event it has produced; but upon a consideration of the whole, we shall approve or disapprove of the revolution itself. We must decide in the same way upon the constitution; we must reject or accept the whole."—After replying to the objections of the enemies of the revolution and the new constitution, who say that the sovereign people, in the primary assemblies, may call for the restoration of monarchy, he added—"We have consecrated, we will always acknowledge, the independence of the primary assemblies; but, were it possible for royalty to get possession of them; could the people be led to think of restoring royalty, we would say to them—"You commissioned us to abolish royalty; the proofs are to be found in the minutes of our election, deposited in the archives, and in the sanction you have given, for three successive years, to the decree which founded the republic." We dissemble not the evils caused by the revolution; but we say to those who would restore royalty—"We do all in our power to redress those evils, while you are aiming at a new revolution, which must produce evils still greater."—He proceeded to the necessity of speedily submitting the constitutional act to the acceptance of the people; his arguments upon which, he concluded with an apostrophe to the armies—"And you, generous defenders of your country, who, by so many prodigies of valour, have contributed to the establishment of the republic, who have cemented with your blood the foundations of our regeneration, like the tyrants of 1793, shall we exclude you from the right of stipulating with us in the social contract? We cannot forget or violate your rights. You will contribute, by your suffrage, to corroborate the maxim—that no armed force can deliberate—a maxim never to be violated, but a maxim not to be enforced by anticipation to your prejudice. For a moment you will lay down your invincible arms; for a moment your bayonets will cease to pierce the battalions of the enemy, but you know how to make a better use of your time than wasting it in idle debates." He came next to argue that the constitution ought not to be left in charge to a legislature composed of new men.—"The vessel is constructed and ready to be launched, but what pilot shall conduct her through the waves? Representatives, exert all your virtue to proclaim a grand truth, notwithstanding the fury with which it will be opposed. The dissolution of the constituent assembly is a sufficient proof, that to entrust the success of a new constitution to a legislature entirely new, would be the sure means of subverting it. If, after so many convulsions, liberty should be swallowed up in a new revolution, be assured, that the misfortune will be imputed only to your weakness. Be you the first guardian of your constitution, by retaining two-thirds of the Convention as members of the legislative body."

21. Baudin—"The commission of eleven are eager to present to you the decree which you passed yesterday, and which has been drawn up by the commission.—Article I. The legislative body shall be composed of members of the National Convention, and of new members elected by the electoral assemblies.—II. The Electoral assemblies shall appoint the deputies to the legislative body, and shall choose two-thirds from among the members of the present Convention.

Legendre—"I move for leave to be heard on a motion of order."—(Granted.)

It is certain that several emigrants of rank are at Paris, where it is also certain, that they find protectors: it is also to be apprehended, that they will soon find defenders. Writings have already been published, in which it has been said, that the Convention means to recall the refugees who fled since the 2d of September. Well, for my part, I demand that we all pronounce our attachment to the republic! (Plaudits in the Hall and Tribunes: all the members rose and exclaimed, *Vive la Republique!*) Yes, *Vive la Republique!* but let us remember, that it must serve for a tomb to the emigrants, if ever they dare

dare to return to France! (Loud and reiterated plaudits.) If we may believe ſome perſons, we ſhall ſoon ſee La Fayette come to contemplate the Champ de Mars, where he ſhed the blood of republicans. I move that we admit the claims of no perſons demanding to be eraſed from the liſt of emigrants.—(Plaudits.)

23. On the propoſal of Mailhe, it was decreed, that all aſſociations known by name of Clubs and Popular Societies are diſſolved. Their Halls ſhall be ſhut up, and their papers and keys ſhall be depoſited in the Town Houſes.

28. The ſection Du Mail ſent a deputation, reminding the Convention, that the confidence of the people is the only thing which gives ſtrength to a government:—"That governments, who have ſurrounded themſelves with bayonets, are never ſtrong. The Conſtituent Aſſembly prohibited the regular troops from coming near the ſanctuary of the laws.—Liberty, jealous of her rights, dictated theſe laws for their protection.—Tyrants only wiſh for ſecrecy: ſhall popular governments then conduct the public buſineſs with more ſecrecy than the cabinets of Kings? Of what uſe are thoſe troops in the neighbourhood of Paris? Are we beſieged? or is it apprehended that we ſhall be beſieged? Let this enigma be explained to us without reſerve."

Chenier, the Preſident, replied, that the National Convention knew how to triumph over every faction, and that they would never ſuffer the power which they held of the whole body of the people, to be degraded; that they ſhould be unworthy of their glorious miſſion, and of the dangers to which they had been expoſed, if they were to ſuffer their reſolution to be ſhaken by puſillanimous fears, or by the inſolent calumnies of the friends of tyranny.

The ſection of the Champs Eliſees ſent a deputation; the ſpokeſman of which was Lacratelle junior. He ſaid, that the decree which ordered the third part of the members of the Convention to be renewed, would become the ſource of ill blood and diſſention.

The Preſident, in his anſwer, announced, that the troops of the camp near Paris had that morning accepted the Conſtitution.

The petitioners were received with murmurs of indignation.

The army of the camp ſent a deputation, to notify to the Convention their unanimous acceptation of the Conſtitution.

29. A deputation from the Fauxbourg Montmarte appeared at the bar. "We come not, ſay the citizens, to declare our uneaſineſs at the troops with which Paris is ſurrounded, nor our doubts of the loyalty of the Convention; but we come to proteſt againſt the decree by which it is ordered, that 500 members of the new legiſlative body ſhall be choſen out of the preſent Convention. Who is the man that will conſent to repreſent the people, without being aſſured that he is the object of the people's choice? We preſume to demand of you the repeal of a decree, which impoſes reſtraints on the freedom of election.—Such a repeal would be productive of eternal glory to yourſelves."

The Preſident replied, that the Convention had done what it believed to be neceſſary for the conſolidation of the republic; that they muſt wait for the deciſion of the people.

Sept. 1. Boiſſy d'Anglas, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, announced, that on the 11th Fructidor (Auguſt 28) a peace and alliance had been concluded between the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the French republic. The conditions of this treaty are, that all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe from the exchange of the ratifications. That neither of the contracting powers ſhall furniſh one againſt the other, any ſuccours, either in men, horſes, or proviſions, under any pretext whatever. The Landgrave ſhall by no means renew his treaty of alliance or of ſubſidy with England, whilſt the latter maintains a war againſt France. The republic ſhall continue in poſſeſſion of the fortreſs of Rhinfield, and the other places of which ſhe is in poſſeſſion on the left bank of the Rhine. All the commercial relations between the contracting powers, ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed on the ſame footing as before the war.—The diſcuſſion was adjourned for three days previous to the ratification.—*Applauſes.*

2. The ſection of Lepelletier appeared at the bar, and preſented a petition ſimilar to thoſe which were before preſented by the ſections of Du Mail and the Champs Eliſees. The petitioners remonſtrated, with great vigour and energy, againſt the eſtabliſhment of a camp in the vicinity of Paris, with a view to influence the elections, and overawe the voice of the people; they proteſted alſo againſt the plan adopted by the Convention, for perpetuating their own power, by compelling their repreſentatives to elect two-thirds of them to be members of the legiſlative body. They likewiſe obſerved, that great

numbers

numbers of the terroriſts had lately been ſet at liberty.

Chenier (the Preſident) in reply, ſaid—"Citizens, thoſe who ſeek to ſeparate you from your brethren in the armies, are the very men who come to this bar to tell you, that the colours of patriotiſm are the banners of terror; who formerly demanded the diſmiſſion of the republican army, with the ſame ardour as was diſplayed by the conſtituent Aſſembly, when they required the diſmiſſion of the troops employed by deſpotiſm. If ſome guilty men have been releaſed, there are tribunals which will puniſh criminal acts, though not exaggerated opinions. The National Convention will never enter into any compoſition with aſſaſſins; it devotes to public execration the horrible ſcenes of the ſecond of September; and it will ever celebrate the anniverſaries of the 14th of July, the 10th of Auguſt, and the 9th of Thermidor. It will not ſuffer its laſt ſittings to be degraded."

4. Chenier claimed the juſtice of the Aſſembly in favour of a man, known by the great ſervices which he had rendered to the revolution—in favour of a philoſopher, whoſe invariable principles and diſtinguiſhed talents ranked him among the founders of French liberty. He ſpoke of M. Taleyrand-Perigord, formerly Biſhop of Autun. M. Taleyrand left France with a paſſport, and on a miſſion from the executive council to London. On his arrival in England, he learned that a decree of accuſation had paſſed againſt him in France. He did wiſely, therefore, in not returning. Chenier therefore moved, "That Taleyrand ſhould be allowed to re-enter into France, and that his name ſhouid be eraſed from the liſt of emigrants." Some members wiſhed that a previous report ſhould be made by the committees. The Convention deeming themſelves ſufficiently informed on this ſubject, adopted the decree propoſed by Chenier.

The Convention ratified the treaty of peace propoſed with his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

5. Tallien ſaid, that all the Southern departments were in a ſtate of counter-revolution. "It is neceſſary that the committee of general ſafety ſhould, at laſt, preſent us with the afflicting picture of France, which they have before their eyes: —It is neceſſary that we ſhould be informed, that in the camp of Conde, as well as in the cabinet of St James', it is not only known what is going forward here, but alſo, what will happen in the courſe of the next three days. This, ye members of the National Convention, this is the moment to exerciſe all your energy, to arm yourſelves with courage, and to make uſe of your *omnipotence!* You muſt brave all dangers. You ought, if neceſſary, to periſh along with the people; after having exhauſted all the means to ſave them. You ought, if poſſible, to march under the ſtandards of the armies, and of the patriots of 1789."

"Yes!" cried the members, riſing on a ſudden, "Yes, we will!"

"I call for no penal law," continued Tallien, "but I move that an energetic addreſs be drawn up, in order to rally all the friends of the republic againſt her enemies." He concluded with moving, that the committee of general ſecurity be charged to make a report during the ſitting.

The proceedings of the Convention from the 6th to the 14th, as far as we have received the details, were completely occupied in the hearing of the reſolutions of the communes regarding the new conſtitution, and the decree for the re election of two thirds of the preſent Convention. Every where the conſtitution was almoſt unanimouſly accepted of, the decree with equal unanimity rejected. Wherever this happened, the proceedings of the primary aſſemblies were marked with dignity and order. In the communes which adopted the decree, tumults and confuſion did often prevail. In the reception of the deputations, the Convention paid a flattering attention to the latter. The former they treated not only with coolneſs, but with marks of diſpleaſure, amidſt their deliberations.

10. The news was brought, that their armies had croſſed the Rhine. Cambaceres aſcended the tribune—the hall reſounded with applauſes, and the exclamation of "The Rhine is croſſed!" —Cambaceres proceeded to read a letter from the repreſentatives Gillet and Rewbell, dated 20th Fructidor (September 6.) A diviſion of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe that day forced the paſſage of the Rhine near Duſſeldorff, in preſence of the enemy, who had had the neceſſary time to entrench themſelves; and who for that purpoſe had employed all the reſources of art. We are now maſters of the whole of the Duchy of Berg—the city of Duſſeldorff was taken by aſſault. This expedition has not allowed the diviſion by which it was undertaken, to accept, as yet, the Conſtitution: but

let not the royaliſts triumph at this delay —the army, which holds in its hands the thunder that cruſhes the ſoldiers of Kings, will not ſuffer new tyrants to oppreſs the country. The conſtitution will be preſented as ſoon as the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe ſhall reſt from their fatigues. We have taken a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. This action ought to be conſidered as one of the moſt ſignal victories of the preſent war: it gives the higheſt finiſh to the glory of this brave army."—The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by the loudeſt applauſes, and the Convention decreed, that the army of the Sambre and Meuſe did not ceaſe to deſerve well of its country.

11. Merlin of Douai, in the name of the committee of public ſafety—"I come to impart to you the details which have reached us, ſince yeſterday, of the croſſing of the Rhine.

Jourdan, Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, to the committee of public ſafety:

"*Head Quarters at Duſſeldorff, Sept. 7.*

"Citizens repreſentatives, the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, the command of which I entruſted to General Kleber, croſſed the Rhine yeſterday morning, at three points. The General of diviſion, Lefebre, commanding the attack on the left, effected the paſſage at Eiclamp: he afterwards proceeded to Angerbach, leaving to the right a ſmall ſtripe of Pruſſian territory. At Spick he forced the paſſage of Angerbach, and proceeded to Angermunde, after having driven the enemy from Hookum. The deſign of this movement was to turn the enemy, who, to the number of 20,000 men, were encamped between Witlard and Hookum—the expedient was perfectly ſucceſsful. The General of brigade Damas, commanding four battalions of grenadiers, who compoſed the advanced guard of this diviſion, was wounded by a muſket ball, in ſhewing his brave companions the road to victory. The General of diviſion Grenier, commanding the centre attack, croſſed at Ardingen, in the centre of the enemy's poſition. The General of diviſion Championet, commanding the attack to the right, croſſed at Hamm, above Duſſeldorff, at the ſame time that he bombarded and cannonaded that city from the left bank of the Rhine. The purport of this attack was to cut off the enemy's retreat, and to oblige them to retire by the mountains; but to accompliſh this, it was neceſſary to obtain forcible poſſeſſion of Duſſeldorff, and oblige the inhabitants to capitulate ſpeedily, otherwiſe this detached corps would have run the riſk of being driven into the Rhine. General Legrand, at the head of a battalion of grenadiers, proceeded to the glacis of the city with an intrepidity which merits the higheſt praiſes, after having killed or taken priſoners all the troops he met with in the Bay of Ham. The attack by ſtorm being irreſiſtible, the place ſurrendered, and was immediately delivered up to the troops of the republic. I incloſe you the capitulation. The troops have diſplayed an intrepidity, which ſhews that nothing is impoſſible. We found in the city of Duſſeldorff 168 guns, and ſeveral other articles, the liſt of which ſhall be tranſmitted to you as ſoon as I receive it. I cannot as yet poſſibly ſtate our loſs, but it does not amount to 200 men killed and wounded. We ſhall endeavour to take advantage of this victory, by forcing the enemy to make, without delay, a peace advantageous to the republic, and which will allow us to enjoy the advantages held out to us by the republican conſtitution, the Convention has juſt preſented for the acceptance of the French nation.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed) JOURDAN."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRANT EXPEDITION, AND INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

Auguſt 5. The unſucceſsful attempt of the emigrants at Quiberon, hath not diſconcerted the operations of the royaliſts of La Vendee, or of the Chouans. General Charette is in conſiderable force at Bellevue, where is his head quarters, and every where in the neighbourhood of Nantes, which is almoſt in a ſtate of blockade. The republican parties are expoſed to the furious reſentment of their enemies. The meſſengers to Paris can only proceed in ſafety with a ſtrong eſcort. In the ſouth, at Marſeilles, Toulon, and Avignon, the attempts of the terroriſts to liberate their friends in priſon, and to excite inſurrections, were obſtinate and alarming, but were prevented by the vigour and vigilance of their opponents. More of the Jacobins were impriſoned; and the military commiſſion ordered to proceed in the trial of the delinquents. While this was the ſtate of affairs in the provinces, in the month of Auguſt, Paris exhibited the following ſingular picture:

" In every ſtreet, on every bridge, and in all public places, we meet with poor wretches, feeding on rotten herrings, black puddings, and other unwholeſome food, the ſmell of which is highly offenſive. Amidſt this afflicting ſpectacle, blind fiddlers and ballad ſingers fill the air with the " Reveil du Peuple," or the " Hymn of the Marſeillois.' Here bands of jobbers and foreſtallers throw into each others hands articles of trade, and raiſe their price ten times above their original value before they reach the laſt conſumer. Alarmed at the conſequences of their meaſures, government detaches againſt them, brigades of ſoldiers, who diſperſe them; but they aſſemble again at a ſhort diſtance from the firſt place, and raiſe the price of all commodities ſtill higher. Owing to their boundleſs traffick, our ancient funds are ſunk to a twentieth of their former value, and all people of property are ruined. Robeſpierre, by his ſcaffolds, overturned the empire, and ſcattered about the remnants of it; but the affignats have, ſince his death, accompliſhed the revolution, and diſplaced every thing. On withdrawing from this theatre of wretched cupidity, we hear the religious chaunts of the Roman Catholic ſervice, an immenſe multitude obſtructs every entrance to the church, and every one is eager to re-eſtabliſh the altar, which, a twelvemonth paſt, he pulled down with his own hands. The vows of marriage are pronounced at their feet, and parents haſten to them with their new-born children. The French are no more that inſolent people, who, at the height of their proſperity, inſulted God himſelf. They are poor abandoned wretches, fighing for the end of their miſery. And yet they flock to the play-houſes to diſpute with one another the place where they are either to weep or laugh. The avenues of the ſanctuary of the laws are deſerted; though the want of a wiſe legiſlation, and a vigorous and protecting government is univerſally and deeply felt. A ſpectacle of wretchedneſs, apathy, and folly; eternal warfare among one part of the people, to devour the other and feed upon their ſpoils. This is the preſent picture of Paris!"

Charette hath ordered a number of his priſoners to be ſhot, equal to the number of emigrants who were put to death by the Convention, after the defeat at Quiberon; and hath declared, that he will make ſimilar reprifals whenever the republicans ſhall be guilty of ſimilar conduct. Among the number, ſacrificed by the Convention, was the young and gallant Count de Sombreuil: ſince his death, there hath appeared, in the Courier Univerſel, a letter, tranſmitted to the editor by General Hoche, ſaid to be written by Sombreuil, and directed to Sir J. B. Warren, charging the unhappy fate of him and his companions to the cowardice and treachery of Monſieur de Puiſaye. Although the French General vouches for its authenticity, it is conjectured to be a fabrication, for the purpoſe of diſſeminating ſuſpicion and diſtruſt amongſt the leaders of the emigrants.

For ſome time the Convention have been marching very large bodies of troops from the frontier to Paris. This appearance of military government, previous to the acceptance of their new Conſtitution, and the election of their new repreſentatives, hath given occaſion to much cenſure and indignation, as a meaſure which appears totally ſubverſive of that liberty for which the nation hath ſo long been ſtruggling. Repreſentations have been made on this ſubject to the Convention, and the Journaliſts have attacked it with great ſeverity in their daily prints, but without effect. The iſſue of this ſtep, which is virtually an appeal to the army, it is not eaſy to foreſee. Turning back to the page of hiſtory, its conſequences are to be dreaded. The Pretorian guards of Rome at pleaſure changed the rulers, and violated the peace of the capital and of the Empire. In modern times, the Turkiſh Janizaries have been the authors of revolt, of cruelty, and maſſacre, at Conſtantinople.

The French armies have begun their retreat from the Spaniſh provinces, which they had over-run, and moſt part of the force hath directed its route for Italy, to reinforce the army under the command of General Kellerman. By this acceſſion, which will give new ardour to the operations in that quarter. The ſucceſſes of the Auſtrian General, De Vins, will probably experience a reverſe of fortune, although his army hath alſo received conſiderable reinforcements. But, at preſent, the operations of their armies on the frontier, their diſaſters or their ſucceſs, intereſt the French nation infinitely leſs than the political ſtruggle of parties at home.

With the new conſtitution, which the Convention hath framed and preſented to the nation at large, to accept or reject, they have alſo dictated the haughty and im-

impolitic decree, that two-thirds of that body muſt be elected, and returned members of the National Aſſembly now to be choſen. The artifices by which they have endeavoured to obtain the approbation of the communes, and the pretexts they have framed to cover over their inordinate ambition, have only ſerved to excite the animadverſions, and to provoke the indignation of the people, who at once diſcover its enormity and baſeneſs. If ever there was a time when the people ſhould be free in the election of their repreſentatives, it is the preſent criſis. The ſections of Paris have declared their reſentment at this ſtretch of arbitrary power, in terms of warm and juſt indignation.

The army, which the Convention had ſelected and encamped around the city, at firſt excited murmurs and complaints. The ſlighteſt intercourſe between the citizens and the ſoldiers was ſtrictly prohibited, a meaſure which proclaimed their own fears, and inflamed the jealouſy of the Pariſians. Deputations from the ſections reached the camp, whoſe inſtructions were, to fraternize with their brethren in arms. The ſoldiers declared, that after ſaving the republic from its foreign enemies, after humbling the pride of foreign deſpots, they would protect the republic, the laws, and the people, from being brought under the yoke of internal tyrants. The public prints rouſed the attention of the people; addreſſes were poured in to the Convention, breathing the ſentiments of liberty, and in a firm tone, expreſſing their indignation at this decree, which they ſupplicated the Convention to revoke. We ſubjoin one of thoſe addreſſes, which exhibits the general ſpirit which pervaded the communes.

Addreſs of the Council General of the Commune of Chalons ſur Marne, to the National Convention.

"*Citizens Repreſentatives,*

"If the ſovereignty reſides in the people, it is an attempt againſt that ſovereignty to conſtrain it in the nomination of the repreſentatives.

"Confidence is not to be commanded; a decree, whatever it may be, is nothing againſt the will of the ſovereign. The Convention has been able to ſay to it—"We *will* be your repreſentatives, and we *deſerve* your choice."

"If the deputies of la Marne have no longer the confidence of the people whom they have repreſented, can their re-election be recommended?

"We well know, that if the ſovereign accepts the conſtitution which you preſent to it, it will be for the intereſt of the eſtabliſhment and maintainance of that conſtitution, that a part among you may receive new powers, but you have no power to fix the number.

"Repeal then the decree of the 7th Fructidor, which is a blemiſh on repreſentatives, who have not ceaſed to deſerve well of the country, and a danger to the republic as much as to the reſt.

"Decree only that you are re-eligible, and leave the choice to the people, who will not be deceived by it.

(Signed) A. D. GRUSGEN, Mayor.
DELAFOURNIECE.
DELFRAISE, &c."

In oppoſition to theſe addreſſes, the Convention have publiſhed one to the French people, to juſtify their decree, and to repel the inſinuations of their enemies, againſt their patriotiſm and regard for the republic. We ſhall preſent our readers with the moſt prominent parts of this addreſs:—

Subſtance of the Addreſs of the National Convention to the French People.

"*Frenchmen,*

"Men, who but a few days ago put on a ſmile of pity and contempt as often as mention was made of the ſovereignty of the people, now affect to ſhew themſelves its moſt zealous defenders, by inveighing againſt the meaſure propoſed to you by the National Convention, of retaining, in the new legiſlative body, two-thirds of its members, choſen by the electoral aſſemblies.

"They tell you, that the exerciſe of its ſovereignty ſhould be ſecured to the people. They tell you ſo, but it is our will and intention. The complete exerciſe of that ſovereignty is fully ſanctioned and conſecrated by the conſtitution juſt preſented to you. How then can your ſovereignty be better ſecured, than by maintaining that conſtitution, after you have accepted of it? But you cannot more effectually maintain it, than by retaining in the legiſlative body, for the term preſcribed by the conſtitution itſelf, a certain number of men qualified to repreſs the efforts of innovators, a number of men perſonally intereſted in giving full ſtability to the new government. Let therefore the legitimacy of this meaſure be no longer conteſted; for that meaſure only is le-

legitimate, which ſhall ultimately ſave the country.

" If, moreover, this meaſure be approved by the majority of the primary aſſemblies, who will have the boldneſs to ſay, that the French people have renounced their ſovereignty by this renunciation of their pleaſure? Thus bereſt of the hope of ſeeing eſtabliſhed, a ſtate of things conformable to their intereſts, their views, or their paſſions, every one will endeavour to find a place in the new political order; and he who would have aimed at a general ſubverſion, will powerfully concur in maintaining general tranquillity.

" But, on the other hand, if the legiſlative body is to be wholly compoſed of new men, your liberty, your repoſe, and, perhaps, your political exiſtence, are no more: another revolutionary ſyſtem will be eſtabliſhed; malevolence and revenge will perſecute all the ſupporters of the republic.

" The love of deſtroying and innovating is, alas! but too natural to the heart of man! But who are thoſe that urge you to renew the whole of the Convention? Are they not a ſet of ambitious men, who flatter themſelves with the hope of domineering in the new legiſlative aſſembly, in order to produce a new revolution: ſome of them with a view to place themſelves at the head of an anarchical faction; others in order to re-eſtabliſh the throne, and place on it ſome weak prince, of whom they expect to become the favourites.

" Frenchmen, and above all, ye inhabitants of Paris, are ye not at length weary of theſe intriguers, and acquainted with the ſchemes by which they have ſo long deluded you? On the 31ſt of May, they made you erect, with your own hands, the very ſcaffolds on which you yourſelves were to periſh by thouſands.

" At preſent they wiſh you, with your hands, again to erect theſe ſcaffolds, and kindle up the flames of a civil war.

" Projects of revenge and of civil war! O, Genius of the country! ſuffer not ſuch horrors to be renewed. Shall all France be deſtined to become a La Vendee?

" Frenchmen, of this we are ſincerely convinced, that now there is a queſtion either of peace or of a civil war; of the reſtoration to life, or the abſolute death of the body politic; and that in the wild agonies of an endleſs anarchy: chooſe!

" As to ourſelves, however you may decide, whether you adopt or reject the meaſure now propoſed to you; not leſs tranquil and ſerene, amidſt the violence of ſtorms, than in the boſom of a profound calm, we ſhall, with undaunted intrepidity, direct our wiſhes and our efforts, in order to reſtore to our country peace, tranquillity, and happineſs."

GERMANY.

Auguſt the 7th, there was publiſhed at Ratiſbon, the Imperial decree of ratification concerning the opening of negotiations for a peace between the Empire and France, which has long been expected with great anxiety. This decree, which is of conſiderable length, firſt ſtates, the points ſet forth in the advice given by the Empire, and concludes with ſome obſervations which may render doubtful the ſucceſs of the negotiation. We extract, for our readers, the following:—" It is, moreover, declared, that full reſtitution of its territory, and ſecurity of the Germanic conſtitution, ſhall form the baſis of a treaty of peace, according to the fundamental principles, laid down in the advice of the Empire of the 22d December, laſt year, and approved of by his Majeſty, with reſpect to the attainment of a reaſonable, juſt, and honourable peace. This deſire and reſolution, (for according to the fundamental laws of the German conſtitution, in all matters concerning a peace or war of the Empire, its Supreme Chief can neither be ſeparated from its Members, nor the latter from the former) is the true and praiſe-worthy expreſſion of conſtitutional, generous, and patriotic ſentiments, and the conſtitution of Germany may ſtill ſubſiſt for a long ſeries of years, if the Electors, Princes, and States, ſenſible of their duty, and animated by patriotiſm and public ſpirit, remain faithful to the ſentiments thus ſolemnly declared." The averſion of the Emperor to the Court of Berlin, and its interference in the pacification, is clearly manifeſt, though couched in reſpectful terms. The decree concludes with reminding the Diet of the importance of the union of the Supreme Chief with all the States of the Empire, in ſuch a manner as evidently marks the diſſatisfaction of the Emperor with the conduct of thoſe States who have coincided with the views of the Pruſſian Monarch.

The French armies before Mentz, and at Coblentz, Treves, Cologne, and facing Manheim, celebrated with great ſolemnity, and under a triple diſcharge of artillery and muſquetry, the tenth of Auguſt and fall of royalty. Before Mentz their whole army, conſiſting of 40,000 men, was drawn

drawn out, and the French generals requeſted the Auſtrian commanders, on the oppoſite ſide, to ſuſpend all hoſtilities for that day.

One ſtep farther hath been advanced at Ratiſbon in the negotiations for a general peace. The following States are elected deputies of the Empire: Of the Electoral College, Mentz and Saxony. Of the College of Princes, Auſtria, Bremen, Bavaria, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Wurtzburgh, Baaden. Of the college of the Imperial cities, Augſburgh and Frankfort.

CROSSING THE RHINE.

The important intelligence hath been received, that the French army hath paſſed that barrier which ſeparated the German dominions from their late conqueſts. On the 6th of September, the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under the command of General Jourdan, croſſed the Rhine at three points, in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorff. The ſucceſs was equal to the ſkill and boldneſs with which it was attempted and executed. The Auſtrians appear to have been taken by ſurpriſe; they were forced to retreat, and Duſſeldorff immediately, with the whole Duchy of Berg, became the prey of the republicans. From the letter of General Jourdan ſent to the Convention, (*vid.* proceedings Nat. Convention, p. 593) it is avowed, that this ſtep was taken to haſten a general peace with the Empire. The ſlow formalities of the German diet at Ratiſbon not correſponding with the ardour of Frenchmen, and who were probably alſo induced to this ſtep from their ſuſpicions of the Emperor's reluctance to agree with the general wiſh of the German States; from what we have ſeen of the operations of a French army under the preſent ardour of enthuſiaſm, a juſt ſuſpicion may ariſe, that they will not be contented with the moderate views held forth in the letter of the General. The diſtance from Vienna is not ſo great as to damp their ardour, or to render the attempt of their march thither impracticable; and the pillage of the Imperial city, held out to the view of a victorious army, is no leſs calculated to ſtimulate their ambition, than it would ſerve to gratify their rapacity and revenge. But in whatever manner they ſhall direct their route, this event will probably diſconcert the intended invaſion under the Prince of Condé, and ſave France from an attack on that quarter.

HOLLAND.

The hopes of the Dutch emigrants, and of the Houſe of Orange, have received a cruel blow from a reſolution lately announced by the King of Pruſſia. He hath declared in an official paper, that their aſſembling at Oſnaburgh, and rallying under the ſtandard of one of the Princes of that Houſe, he could not conſider with indifference; and that, in conſiſtence with his treaty entered into with the French republic, for the preſerving of peace in that quarter, he commanded them immediately to depart from his dominions.

The opening of the Scheldt was performed with great ſolemnity at Antwerp, on the 17th of Auguſt. It is ſaid the inhabitants of Oſtend view this meaſure with a jealous eye. The Belgians conſider it as a proof of the intention of the French to keep the Netherlands.

The French conſul at Hamburgh hath preſented a memoir to the ſenate in the name of the Republic, wherein he inſiſts on the French emigrants, who ſtill reſide there in great numbers, being ordered to leave the town; and demands, that in return for ſo many proofs of friendſhip received from the French republic, that city ſhould declare itſelf more friendly to the intereſts of the French republicans. There remains but little doubt, that all the French emigrants will be ordered to quit the place.

The Dutch governor of Surinam, having received an order from the Stadtholder, to give a cordial reception to the troops and ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty, the friend and ally of their High Mightineſſes, wrote to the directors of the colony, at the Hague, aſſuring them of his fidelity to the Dutch republic, and declaring that he was determined to provide for the ſecurity of that colony, and that, in conformity to the orders of their High Mightineſſes, he ſhould, without delay, put it in the beſt poſſible ſtate of defence, in order to repel any attack that might be made upon it by the common enemy.

ITALY.

For ſome time paſt, there have been circulating many reports of conſpiracies at Naples againſt the Royal family and the Government. Of late, they have broke out afreſh, and to ſo alarming a degree, that the King hath thought it neceſſary to make a total change of his body guards. In the charge of theſe conſpiracies many perſons of high rank of both ſexes are ſaid to be implicated.

In Italy both the Auſtrian and French armies lay claim to the victory in the conteſts which have lately taken place. It appears, however, that no deciſive en-

gage-

gagement took place; and that it was merely an affair of poſts. Nice is threatened with an attack by the Auſtrians, ſeconded by the Britiſh fleet under Admiral Hotham.

His Holineſs the Pope, in the preſent conteſt between France and its Sovereign, hath exerciſed a caution and forbearance, which, in former ages, his predeceſſors would have deſpiſed. This is remarkably diſplayed in the following letter, written in anſwer to one ſent him on the death of the young Prince in the Temple:

Pius VI. to our very dear Son in Jeſus Chriſt, Louis XVIII. of France and Navarre, the Moſt Chriſtian King.

Very dear Son,

It was with real regret that we learned the premature death of your illuſtrious and unfortunate Nephew, with the melancholy circumſtances attending it. We have not ceaſed to ſupplicate Divine Providence, that he may deign to fortify and encourage your Majeſty, that you may be enabled, in theſe times of calamity, to ſupport the burden of the crown of your anceſtors. The misfortunes and adverſities that have inceſſantly preſſed upon you ſince your departure from France, have been intimately felt by every one. But to theſe misfortunes there is an end. Confide then in the infinite mercy of the Almighty; he alone will decide between you and the French people, *whether they ought to be Republicans, or whether they ſhould be ſubject to a King.*

His will, which ſhall be freely made known by the people in the new national organization, ſhall undoubtedly decide upon that heroic ſacrifice, which is worthy to be made by a ſoul like yours, in favour of the repoſe of the human kind. The unequivocal principles of equity which have ſuperſeded the barbarous ſyſtem of terror, under which France has groaned, give us reaſon to hope, that pacific reſolutions will be the fulfilment of the deſigns of the Almighty.

Very dear Son, whatever theſe may be, conſtantly depend upon our paternal ſolicitude, and the tender intereſt we ſhall not ceaſe to take in the concerns of the eldeſt ſon of the church. We give your Majeſty our apoſtolical benediction, and pray to God that he will protect your lawful rights. (Signed) PIUS IV.

Aug. 8. Although this age boaſts much of its liberal and enlightened ſpirit, the reign of ſuperſtition is not near come to an end. The following ridiculous ceremony, and which the folly of ſuperſtitious credulity alone could admit of, was lately practiſed at Rome: His Holineſs, attended by ſeveral officers of diſtinction, went to the church of St Bonaventura, where he was received by the Cardinals Archinto and Braſchi, and the Superiors of that Convent. The Pontiff, after the celebration of maſs, proceeded to the beatification of the late Father Leonardo of Port Maurice. He went into the apartment where the Monk died, and with the aſſiſtance of the Cardinals, and other Officers and Prelates, publiſhed the decree of beatification and canonization of Father Leonardo, with the approbation of two miracles wrought through the interceſſion of this deceaſed Saint. The reading of this inſtrument being finiſhed, a marble ſtone, with a ſuitable inſcription, was produced. After this, to finiſh the ceremony, the Pontiff went to the cell where this Saint was viſited by Pope Benedict XIV. being confined with a lame leg, which his power of working miracles was incapable of curing.

CORSICA.

The accounts from Corſica are not of the moſt pleaſing nature.—It is however to be hoped, that, by the adoption of prudent and vigorous meaſures, quiet will be preſerved. Sir Gilbert Elliot, in order to curb the reſtleſs diſpoſition of ſome malcontents, publiſhed an energetic proclamation. It ſeems that the diſaffected had charged Sig. Colonna, the Adjutant of General Elliot, with ridiculing the buſt of Paoli at a public feaſt. At Ruſtino, Sig. Pozzoborgo, Preſident of the Council of State, had been burnt in effigy; the magazines of ſalt had alſo been attacked, and the malcontents refuſed the payment of the contributions. The Viceroy ſent Counſellor Baleſtrino to Ajaccio to examine into the circumſtances, and give orders for the reſtoration of tranquillity, when a battalion in the garriſon being ſuppoſed to be corrupted, was ſent away to Corte. The inſurgent pariſhes have ſince ſent deputies to the Viceroy, with accuſations againſt Signiors Colonna and Pozzorborgo, for depreciating the buſt of Paoli; deſtroying the Moor's head, the enſign of Corſica; for mal-adminiſtration, neglecting to garriſon the different places in the iſland, &c.—To which the Viceroy anſwered—that he would protect the innocent, but that he would never abandon the moſt faithful ſervants of the nation, and his Sovereign, to the envy and reſentment of private individuals.

WEST

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

On the 6th of June, at Montego Bay, a fire broke out at a quarter paſt two in the afternoon, in the kitchen of Mr Jonas Hart, next the Aſſembly-Room in North-ſtreet, and communicating to the adjoining buildings, took a variety of directions in ſuch a rapid manner, that, in the courſe of an hour, every inhabitant, even of the remoteſt part of the town, conſidered themſelves in danger, and began to remove their property. The flames from the Aſſembly Room caught the buildings oppoſite to them, both in North-ſtreet and the Strand, and extending to Harbour-ſtreet and the wharfs, the ſcene became dreadful, the whole of them being conſumed, with their contents. All Harbour-ſtreet, North-ſtreet, Weſt-ſtreet, South-ſtreet, and part of Market-ſtreet, including the Court-houſe, are reduced to aſhes and bare walls.

At the wharfs, which were deſtroyed, there were 155 hogſheads, and 15 tierces of ſugar, and about 100 puncheons of rum; the latter being rolled into the ſea, a ſmall part only is recovered, the reſt having floated away; but there were immenſe quantities of plantation ſtores and proviſions, belonging to eſtates and ſettlements, which for this month paſt could not be conveyed into the country, owing to the bad ſtate of the roads, from the late heavy ſeaſons.—The quantity of lumber, dry goods, proviſions, wine, ſoap, candles, tea, &c. were immenſe alſo, and are totally conſumed.

An amount of the loſs has not as yet been aſcertained; but from the ſtatements already given in, it is ſuppoſed it will not be leſs than from 300,000l. to 400,000l. Some apprehenſion being entertained, that this dreadful calamity was occaſioned by deſign, it has been clearly aſcertained by the magiſtrates, that it was entirely accidental. William Fowler, a gunſmith, and next neighbour to Mr Hart, had been forging the main-ſpring of a gun, at a very unſafe and inſufficient forge, the ſparks from which flew among the ſtraw of ſome crates of earthen ware, that had been unpacked in Mr Hart's kitchen: From this trivial accident, was the devaſtation above recited, effected in leſs than three hours.

In the middle of July, a reinforcement of troops from Britain arrived at Jamaica; moſt of which were immediately ordered for St Domingo, where Major General Forbes commands. This iſland, the Spaniſh part of which is ceded to France, and which they are to keep till France ſend a force to take poſſeſſion of it, is likely to become the ſcene of very ſerious contention. A meaſure hath been adopted, in that iſland, which may appear to be rather a hazardous experiment.

The difficulty of recruiting the corps of white people, and the ſevere ſickneſſes to which they are expoſed, have induced government to order negroes to be levied for the ſervice. This is a violent but neceſſary remedy; a part of their value is paid to their maſters, and liberty is promiſed to the ſlaves at the lapſe of a certain time. The non-commiſſioned officers are choſen from amongſt the moſt intelligent negroes. They are convinced that their condition, thus improved, is far preferable to that of the banditti, and they fight them with advantage, as they believe themſelves far ſuperior to them on account of their officers. Since the adoption of this meaſure, not the leaſt deſertion has taken place among our ſlaves, but on the contrary, we have been joined by a great number of deſerters. Theſe corps conſiſt of 400, 800, 1200, and 1600 men, according to the different quarters where they are raiſed. The officers are taken from among gentlemen who are ſeaſoned to our climate, and poſſeſſed of the moſt exact local knowledge.

Victor Hugues, the Roberſpierrian repreſentative in the Weſt Indies, and celebrated for his activity and his guilt, is recalled from his command in the Leeward Iſlands; but much doubt exiſts whether he will obey the order, as the whole army he has there raiſed, are more devoted to him as a free-booter, than to any ſyſtem of government which may be eſtabliſhed in Europe.

From Shrewſbury eſtate, Jamaica, we learn, with much pleaſure, the following intelligence relative to that valuable production, the bread-fruit tree:

"The bread-fruit tree on this eſtate is in full bearing; but, in the firſt place I wiſh to give you ſome idea of its ſize:—Its height in the trunk is upwards of twenty feet, the diameter about ten inches, and the lower branches nearly four feet from the ground. The growth has been very rapid, for, when planted, it was not much thicker than a gooſe quill, and only fourteen inches high. It is now the moſt luxuriant tree in this pariſh; there are twenty-five fruit upon it, ſome ſo large, as to be about ſix or ſeven inches in diametre, and about ſix weeks old."

GA-

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 28.

By a letter received from Admiral Duncan, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Venerable, at ſea, Aug. 26. 1795, Texel E. N. E. diſtant 22 leagues, it appears that, on the preceding day, the ſquadron had captured two French national brigs, one named La Suffiſante, mounting fourteen eight and ſix-pounders, and the other named La Victorieuſe, mounting fourteen twelve-pounders, which were deſtined to cruize in the North Sea. The Admiral ſpeaks in terms of much commendation of the behaviour of Mr Oſwald, acting lieutenant on board the Spider lugger, who firſt came up with, and afterwards took poſſeſſion of one of the brigs.

The ſame advices ſtate, that the Dutch fleet had returned again to the Texel.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, to Mr Nepean, dated at Port-Royal, Jamaica, June 29.

The Muſquito had been miſſing ſome time, but yeſterday I received a letter from the maſter, dated Providence, the 9th inſtant, ſaying, that off Cape Maze (the caſt of Cuba), they fell in with a republican ſloop privateer, called the National Razor, with 6 guns and 40 men, and engaged her from eight o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, when ſhe ſtruck her colours. I am ſorry to add, that he ſtates, that Lieutenant M'Farlane, who commanded the Muſquito, was killed very early in the action.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, commander in chief of his Maſhips at Jamaica, to Mr Nepean, dated at the Mole (St Domingo), July 12.

I am ſorrow to obſerve, that my conjectures reſpecting the Flying Fiſh ſchooner are verified; ſhe was captured on her paſſage down to Jamaica, by two privateers, and carried into Leagone; but the time and circumſtances I am yet unacquainted with, not having heard from Lieutenant Seton.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Alms, of his Majeſty's ſhip Reunion, to Mr Nepean, dated at Sea, Aug. 23.

Pleaſe to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that in purſuance of orders from Admiral Duncan, I proceeded to ſea from the Downs, on the 8th inſtant, with the Iſis and Veſtal under my command, on a cruize, and on the 12th inſtant was joined by his Majeſty's ſhip Stag. On the 22d inſtant, two ſhips and a cutter were diſcovered to windward. I made the ſignal to prepare for battle. The Stag got up with the ſternmoſt at a quarter paſt four P. M. when ſhe began the action, and I am happy to add, that at a quarter paſt five P. M. the ſhip with which ſhe was engaged ſtruck to her; during which time, the remainder of the ſquadron were firing at and endeavouring to cut off the headmoſt frigate and cutter; but, to my great mortification, I am ſorry to ſay, they effected their eſcape into the harbour of Egeroe, at half paſt five P. M.

The frigate which ſtruck to the Stag, is called the Alliance, of 36 guns and 240 men; the other that eſcaped, the Argo, of the ſame force, and the Nelly cutter of 16 guns.

Incloſed is a return of the killed and wounded on board the reſpective ſhips, for their Lordſhips information.

A liſt of killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips, under mentioned, in the action with the two Dutch frigates, off Egeroe Harbour, the 22d Auguſt.

Reunion—1 killed and 3 wounded.
Iſis—2 wounded.
Stag—4 killed and 13 wounded.
Veſtal—None killed or wounded.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8.

Extract of a letter from Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Diamond, to Mr Nepean, dated off Rock Douvre, Sept. 4.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſquadron under my orders has had ſome ſucceſs in the three days which have elapſed ſince the date of my laſt letter.

The corvette I was in purſuit of when I wrote laſt, ſecured herſelf in Brehat. I had, however, the good fortune to fall in with another, at day-light in the morning of the 2d inſt.—She endeavoured to elude our purſuit in the labyrinth of rocks before Treguier, but the attempt proved fatal to her, as ſhe ſtruck on the Roenna, and ſoon after filled and fell over. Her name was L'Aſſemblee Nationale, of 22 guns, eight pounders, on the main deck, and 200 men, from Breſt bound to St Maloes.

Capt. Dacres, who had been detached in the Childers, rejoined me this morning. On his return, he fell in with and captured the Vigilant French cutter, of ſix guns, one

one of the Garde de Cote in the bay of St Brieu.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Pearce, of the Marines, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Tepic, New Galicia, 200 leagues to the N. W. of the city of Mexico, April 25.

I have the honour of acquainting your Grace, that in obedience to your inſtructions, I proceeded from Monterrey to Nootka, in company with Brigadier-Gen. Alava, the officer appointed on the part of the Court of Spain, for finally terminating the negotiations relative to that port; where, having ſatisfied myſelf reſpecting the ſtate of the country at the arrival of the Spaniards, preparations were immediately made for diſmantling the fort, which the Spaniards had erected on an iſland that guarded the mouth of the harbour, and embarking the ordnance. By the morning of the 28th, all the artillery were embarked; part on board of his Catholic Majeſty's ſloop of war Activo, and part on board of the San Carlos guardſhip. Brigadier-Gen. Alava and myſelf then met, agreeably to our reſpective inſtructions, on the place where formerly the Britiſh buildings ſtood, where we ſigned and exchanged the declaration and counter declaration, for reſtoring thoſe lands to his Majeſty, as agreed upon by the two Courts. After which ceremony I ordered the Britiſh flag to be hoiſted in token of poſſeſſion, and the General gave directions for the troops to embark.

In Gazette of 19th Sept. there is a proclamation, proroguing the meeting of Parliament from October 1ſt to October 29th, then to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

LONDON.

The late apparent ſcarcity, and unprecedented high price of bread corn, aroſe (as appears from the ſtate of the markets, where a great deal of old wheat hath now been expoſed to ſale,) from a combination amongſt thoſe ſpeculators, the corn factors, who raiſed the alarm, and ſpread it every where over the iſland. When our fears for famine are at an end, we begin to be ſurprized how they ever did exiſt. The laſt crop was one of the moſt productive this country ever enjoyed, and the appearance of the preſent, though late, was ſuch as to excite the reaſonable expectation of a plentiful ſupply. It is eaſier to mention evils than to redreſs them; but it were to be wiſhed, that ſuch meaſures were adopted as ſhould prevent the repetition of an evil which is of very general detriment to the lower claſſes and the induſtrious part of mankind.

That deciſive ſuperiority which our fleet now poſſeſſeth over the navy of France, obtained by the valour and ſkill of our commanders and ſeamen, hath compelled our enemy to adopt an entire new ſyſtem in adminiſtering their marine. Inſtead of ſtriving for the command of the ſea, like a great and brave nation, they are to deſcend to the character of Algerine Corſairs, and propoſe to carry on hoſtilities on that element, by a mode only worthy of pirates and robbers. An elaborate report, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, hath been publiſhed by Deſermon on the ſubject. The following extract developes its principles: "The new ſyſtem of naval attack, which your committee of public ſafety has adopted, is the moſt agreeable to our poliſical ſituation, and cannot fail to inſure us the moſt permanent advantages. This new ſyſtem will far better conſult the true intereſts of the nation, than the proud and oſtentatious diſplay of naval power, which at leaſt can only flatter perſonal pride, while they exhauſt, to no purpoſe, the reſources of the republic. We have but one object to accompliſh, and in that object are concentred all our ſolicitudes, all our ſchemes and combinations; its main drift is to protect our commerce, to harraſs and annihilate that of our enemies; it is to convince the Engliſh nation of the perfidiouſneſs of its government, and to open before its eyes, the dreadful gulph into which, by that government, it muſt infalliibly be plunged. The Engliſh government may, if it pleaſes, pride itſelf in the parade of its ſquadrons, and make them move in all the ſolemn order of tactics, the French will content themſelves with attacking it in what it holds dear—in what conſtitutes its happineſs and very exiſtence—its wealth. The ſole object of all our plans, of all our cruizings, and of all our efforts, both in our ports and at ſea, ſhall be to annoy and extinguiſh its commerce, to ruin and diſperſe its colonies, and ultimately to ſink it into ſhameful bankruptcy, and end not unworthy of a proud and deſpotic government, abject in adverſity, inſolent and cruel in proſperity; who, by its inſulting and greedy ambition, has kindled the hatred and reſentment of all the governments of Europe."

In the beginning of July, a terrible fire

broke out at Conſtantinople, which reduced to aſhes about 1000 houſes and ſhops, and 200 warehouſes, of which 150 were full of wood for building. The reſt contained almoſt all the black fruit and figs that remained in firſt hands here, about two millions of dollars worth of oil and butter, and an immenſe quantity of tobacco, cavear, tallow, rice, and corn. The whole damage being eſtimated at five millions of dollars.

Aug. 15. The Spider lugger was chaſed in the North ſea, by a Dutch fleet of five or ſeven ſail of the line, with frigates; as ſoon as this intelligence was communicated, Admirals Duncan and Pringle, with ſome Britiſh men of war, and the Ruſſian ſquadron were ſent in queſt of them, but found that they had again returned into port. But Captain Alms, of the Reunion, with a ſquadron of frigates, on the 22d captured the Alliance, a large Dutch frigate, and thus hath ſtruck the firſt blow of the war, now commenced between the two countries. *Vide Lond. Gaz.*

A proclamation hath appeared from Louis XVIII. a number of copies of which are tranſmitted to the coaſt of France, to be diſperſed by the emigrant armies. The opinion formed on this compoſition will be various; it is, perhaps, not much calculated to gain proſelytes from the new ſyſtem in France. *Vide State Papers, page* 571.

The following marriages were celebrated at the Court of Spain, Auguſt 25th, being the feaſt of St Louis, viz. the Infanta Donna Maria, eldeſt daughter of the King, with her Uncle the Infant Don Antonio, brother to the King; and the Infanta Donna Maria Louiſa, ſecond daughter to his Majeſty, with the Hereditary Prince of Parma, who is declared Infanta of Spain. The Cardinal Patriarch officiated; and all the foreign miniſters were invited to aſſiſt at the ceremony.

The Prince of Wales paid a viſit to the Compte d'Artois, at Portſmouth, on board the Canada; the Compte ſaid to him, very handſomely—"Sir, though I feel their ſeverity, I reſpect and venerate your wiſe and impartial laws. The laws ought not, in any country, to make a diſtinction of perſons."

Mr Hamilton Rowan is arrived from Havre at Philadelphia. He had a narrow eſcape; the veſſel in which he ſailed was boarded by his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus, and Mr Rowan was introduced to the officer as a Mr Thompſon of South Carolina.

The village ſituated on the lake of the four towns belonging to Lucern, in Switzerland, named Weggis, has diſappeared. The following are the circumſtances attending this ſtrange event:—A brook, which had always flowed from the mountain of Regis to the village, ſuddenly changed its courſe; it new courſe was followed, and it was perceived, that it flowed into a deep gulph of the mountain. At the ſame time it was perceived, that in ſeveral places, near the village, the earth ſunk, and the ſteeple tottered. The inhabitants immediately carried away their effects. In a few hours the ground, on which the village was ſituated, gave way towards the lake, and, at the ſame moment, a part of the mountain fell and covered the village, not a veſtige of which remains.

The manifeſto of General Charette, which was a ſubject of doubt, regarding its authenticity, hath been fully confirmed by the arrival of Monſieur d'Grand Cloſs, from his head-quarters, who ſaw the General ſign it. In this manifeſto, General Charette aſſerts, "That the Convention, through their commiſſioners, pledged themſelves to him for the reſtoration of royalty on the ruins of anarchy; and that he might have no reaſon to doubt their ſincerity, it was agreed, that he ſhould retain his full military eſtabliſhment, under the new name of territorial guards." According to Charette's requeſt, he hath received a great ſupply of ammunition, which was landed by Sir J. B. Warren, with a number of emigrant officers which he alſo requeſted to be ſent to him.

We are ſorry to record the following inſtance of diſgraceful cruelty, which lately occurred, and hope that meaſures will be taken to prevent any repetition of it. On Wedneſday, the 26th, a complaint was lodged at Union Hall, Surry, againſt two partners, ſtocking-manufacturers, for putting an iron collar round the neck of George Coneybear, a poor orphan, apprenticed by the pariſh of St James, which had been locked on him night and day for about a month paſt, with the following words engraved on it—"*Belongs to the Stocking Manufactory, Lambeth,*" and which he appeared in before the magiſtrates. It appeared on the examination, that he was not the only one puniſhed in that barbarous manner, for he made it known, that one Lewis Aris, apprenticed by the ſaid pariſh, is in the ſame predicament; and that ſeveral girls now are, or

or have very lately been, treated with the like barbarity.

It gives pleaſure to obſerve, that now many cartel ſhips arrive from the coaſt of France with our countrymen, who were priſoners there, and to receive a like number of French priſoners in return.

The commune of Marſeilles hath preſented an animated and affecting addreſs to the Convention for peace, and which was ſigned by 150,090 perſons. "The good citizens," ſays the addreſſers, "implores it, in order to put in action the energy of his virtues.—The old look to it, in order to ſcreen their eve of life. The young, that they may pluck the bloſſoms of their vernal age. Wives, that they they may not be alarmed at becoming mothers. Virgins, that they may not dread the widows weeds, before they know the joys of Hymen."

16. The thunder ſtorm which happened on the night of the 13th of Auguſt, and which extended over almoſt the whole iſland, hath been attended with many fatal accidents; ſeveral perſons were killed by the lightning, and alſo animals, particularly horſes, of which a great number have ſuffered; and in different places, ſtacks of hay and houſes were ſet on fire by it.

A meaſure adopted by Government for filling up the old regiments, by drafting into them the new levied corps, hath been unfortunately the occaſion, not only of much murmuring and diſcontent, but of mutiny, both in England and in Ireland. The city of Exeter was under great alarms from a diſturbance of this kind, ariſing from a new regiment, the Londonderry, refuſing to be drafted into the 43d; but by the boldneſs and addreſs of the officers, ſecuring the ringleaders, and by holding a court martial, which ordered immediate puniſhment, the regiment was brought to ſubmiſſion. At Dublin, where an alarm of this kind was ſtill greater, we are ſorry to find, that the moſt nefarious means were uſed by ſome of the inhabitants, to ſtir up the minds of the military to rebellion and inſurrection.

The ultimate intentions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia towards Poland and its unfortunate monarch, have been variouſly talked of. They may be augured, perhaps, from her late decree, attaching irrevocably certain parts of that kingdom to her crown.

The liberation of the daughter of the unfortunate Louis from her confinement in the Temple, will probably be now ſoon effected. General Pichegru hath ſent the following letter to the Auſtrian General: —"General, I have the honour to ſend you an extract of the Proces-verbal of the National Convention, ſtating, that the daughter of Louis XVI. ſhall be ſurrendered to the Auſtrian Commandant as ſoon as the deputies, the French miniſter and ambaſſador, detained in Auſtria, ſhall be reſtored to liberty. Will you tranſmit the extract to your government, and acknowledge the receipt of it yourſelf? I entreat you to inform me, if you will receive at your advanced poſts ſuch of your priſoners as we have, and as are infirm and ill. —They ſhall be ſent to you, and by theſe means the trouble of paſſing by Switzerland will be avoided. PICHEGRU."

To this the Emperor hath returned an anſwer: "My Aulic Council of War has given me an account of your report of the 15th of July, and of the document, which has been remitted to Gen. Stein by Gen. Pichegru, relative to the Princeſs Maria Thereſa, daughter of Louis XVI. my couſin, and the other Prince and Princeſſes of the family of Bourbon. In all other circumſtances, the conditions upon which the liberty of that unfortunate family have been made to depend, ought to be regarded as entirely inadmiſſible; but as it is but too true, that in the midſt of the violent cataſtrophes which ſucceed each other with ſuch rapidity in the French revolution, I ought only to conſult my tender affection for my couſin, and my warm intereſt for the Princes and Princeſſes of the family of Bourbon, and that I ought to think only of the dangers in which they have been inceſſantly involved, my intention is, that you make known to the French General my readineſs to accede, with reſpect to the principle, to the propoſition that has been made. But there is another propoſal which I think it neceſſary to attach to that which the document of Gen. Stein contains; it has for its object the reſpective exchange of the numerous priſoners of war, which notwithſtanding my reiterated demands, has hitherto always been refuſed. Notwithſtanding the care which, in ſpite of the unfavourable treatment of my ſoldiers, priſoners in France, I have directed to be ſhewn to the French priſoners in my States, and though they are placed in provinces abounding with proviſions, are paid in money, and have all the ſuccour of religion, humanity, and the aſſiſtance due to the unfortunate, they have ſtill experienced a crowd of ills inſeparable from their

ſituation, they think that they are abandoned in diſtant climates by thoſe for whom they have fought; that they ſhall never more ſee their families; that they are puniſhed for the miſeries and miſchances of battle; and that the quality of priſoners hitherto conſidered as a claim to the intereſt of thoſe for whom ſuch perſons have ſacrificed themſelves, ſeems to be, as far as relates to them, only a motive for ingratitude. I will not have the forgetfulneſs of the right of nations—a forgetfulneſs which perpetuates the detention of the wretched victims, imputed to me. With much more reaſon ought I to uſe all means to reſtore to liberty my faithful ſoldiers, priſoners in a country in which every one feels that he muſt partake of all the miſeries from which its own inhabitants are not exempt. You will give me an account, without delay, of the reply which you may receive upon this ſubject, in order to regulate afterwards more particularly the details relating to the propoſal tranſmitted by General Pichegru, and which, I think, cannot give riſe to any difficulty."

Government have eſtabliſhed to the number of thirty ſignal towers on the Engliſh coaſt, for the purpoſe of conveying intelligence. To each ſignal tower are allowed one Lieutenant at 7s. 6d. per day, and his half pay; one midſhipman at 2s. per day, and the pay of a 4th rate; and two ſeamen, at 2s. per day. Houſe, coals and candles, allowed for all.

Upon the death of the young King of France, our government ſent Lord Macartney on an embaſſy to Verona, where Monſieur reſided in a private manner. It was at firſt announced, that it was to acknowledge him in the character of King, now Louis the XVIII. As no information of that kind hath appeared, it is probable that his buſineſs related chiefly to the deſcent of the Emigrants on the French coaſt. After quitting Verona, Lord Macartney went to Baſle, the preſent centre of political negotiations.

There hath been exhibited, on the Thames, a building of a very curious conſtruction. It conſiſts of two ſtories. The lower one forms a complete barrack for ſoldiers, the upper one is a regular fort to mount ſix braſs guns, four or ſix pounders. Twenty-four of them have been conſtructed to be ſhipped for the iſland of St Domingo, in the next fleet; workmen are to go out with them, who will form a part of the corps of artificers, for putting up and taking them down in caſes of emergency. They are built of hard oak, are the invention of a Board Officer, and the model is to be carefully preſerved in the model room in the Tower of London.

The chiefs of the royaliſt army have ſent a long and earneſt addreſs to his Majeſty, ſoliciting his aſſiſtance with an Engliſh army to co operate againſt their enemies; and expreſs their hopes that they will not be diſappointed.

The long depending buſineſs of Nootka Sound, which put this country to the expence of an armament, and threatened to involve us in war, is at length adjuſted. *Vid. Lon. Gaz. p.* 601.

The committee of Weſt India merchants and planters, upon whoſe ſolicitation the importation of ſugar from the Eaſt Indies was diſcouraged ſome years ſince, are now urging miniſters to prevent, or limit even the cultivation of ſugar there, it being feared that American ſhips will bring the produce to Europe, and underſell us in the markets, where we have hitherto had no rivals but the French.

Diſpatches from Lord Dorcheſter at Quebec, announce that all was well in Upper and Lower Canada, the latter end of July. Trade was very briſk. The traders on the Lakes were pleaſed with the final ſettlement of the treaty between Great Britain and America; and had celebrated the event with tokens of much feſtivity. Several ſhips laden with wheat have arrived from Quebec, whoſe cargoes will immediately be brought to market.

That beautiful ſtructure, the church of St Paul's Covent Garden, the architectural triumph of Inigo Jones, and the admiration of Europe, through the careleſsneſs of ſome workmen employed in finiſhing the interior of the new cupola, who had a fire for heating ſolder, was on the afternoon of the 17th reduced to aſhes! The outer walls yet ſtand, as alſo the pillars and pediment of the noble portico fronting Covent Garden, but the whole appear ſo damaged, that it is ſuppoſed impoſſible they can be repaired on the original plan of the architect. The church had lately experienced a very expenſive renovation of all its parts; it had alſo been decorated within ſide in a ſtyle of uncommon magnificence; ſo that the intrinſic loſs ſuſtained by this accident muſt have been very great, an eſtimate of which we ſhall not attempt to give. When the Earl of Bedford ſent for Inigo Jones, he told him he wanted a chapel for the pariſhioners of Covent Garden, but added, he would not go to any conſiderable expence. In

one

ſhort, ſaid he, I would not have it much better than a barn. "Well! then (replied Jones) you ſhall have the handſomeſt barn in England!"

Same day advice was received, that the ſuperb church of St Nicholas at Potſdam was deſtroyed by fire, which happened from a ſimilar accident. The fire broke out on the 3d at four in the afternoon, in the tower, the repair of which was completing, through the negligence of a workman who was melting lead. The The flames, fed by a high wind, conſumed in the ſpace of an hour this very lofty tower, the fall of which communicated the fire to the church and the adjacent houſes. The atmoſphere being inflamed by this immenſe maſs of fire, it became very difficult and hazardous to make any efforts to extinguiſh the flames. His Majeſty directed the operations in perſon. At eleven at night the fire was ſtill burning, and there remained nothing of the beautiful church except the maſonry and facade.

Advice hath been received at the India Houſe of the ſafe arrival of the Company's ſhips the Lord Hawkeſbury, Eſſex, Buſbridge, and Duke of Buccleugh, in the river Shannon, in Ireland; as alſo of ſix of the captured Dutch Eaſt Indiamen. Another of the prizes, beſides the Hughly, has been burnt at ſea, by order of the Commodore, it being deemed impoſſible, from their leaky ſtate, for them to complete their voyage.

Captain Vancouver of the armed ſhip Diſcovery, hath arrived after an abſence of three years, being ſent out by the Admiralty Board to make obſervations on Noatka Sound, and the weſtern coaſts of America. It is reported, that Captain Vancouver, from his diſcoveries made during the voyage, hath rendered it now certain, that the north weſt paſſage to the Eaſt Indies is a thing totally impoſſible. The reſult of the voyage will be given to the public under the inſpection of the Board of Admiralty. One pleaſing circumſtance hath attended this voyage, and which reflects high honour on Captain Vancouver, for his attention and humanity, that of his crew, conſiſting of 150, only one died during the whole voyage.

The coaſts of France and of Holland are kept cloſely guarded, by the Britiſh and Ruſſian fleets, relieving one another in detached ſquadrons.

The naval force of Holland conſiſts of 23 ſhips of the line, ſix heavy frigates, nine brigs, and one cutter, making in the whole 54 ſhips.

There hath lately been killed near Widrington, in Northumberland, an Adder, whoſe length meaſured upwards of four feet ſeven inches, and the girt upwards of five inches; but what is ſtill more remarkable, in this reptile were found ſeventeen young ones, whoſe lengths meaſured upwards of eleven inches, and all alive!

A monument of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip has been erected at Chicheſter, by public ſubſcription, to the memory of the poet Collins, who was a native of that place, and died in a houſe adjoining the cloiſters. He is finely repreſented as juſt recovered from a wild fit of phrenzy, (to which he was unhappily ſubject) and, in a calm and reclining poſture, ſeeking refuge from his misfortunes in the divine conſolations of the Goſpel, while his lyre and one of the firſt of his poems lie neglected on the ground. Above, are two beautiful figures of Love and Pity entwined in each other's arms. The whole was executed by the ingenious Flaxman, lately returned from Rome; and, if any thing can equal the expreſſive beauty of the ſculpture, it is the following elegant epitaph written by Mr Hayley:

Ye, who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune ſacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collin's hapleſs name
Solicits kindneſs with a double claim.
Tho' nature gave him, and tho' ſcience taught
The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
Severely doom'd to penury's extreme,
He paſs'd, in madd'ning pain, life's fev'riſh dream;
While rays of genius only ſerv'd to ſhew
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls that echo'd to his frantic moan,
Guard the due records of this grateful ſtone.
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raiſe.
For this the aſhes of a bard require,
Who touch'd the tend'reſt notes of pity's lyre;
Who join'd pure faith to ſtrong poetic pow'rs,
Who, in reviving reaſon's lucid hours,
Sought on one book his troubled mind to reſt,
And rightly deem'd the book of God the beſt.

An affair of a very ſerious nature lately occurred at Tripoli. A banditti being in a ſtate of inſurrection in the country, the Bey ſuſpected, or pretended to ſuſpect, ſome of the ſervants belonging to the Engliſh

liſh conſul (Mr Lucas) of holding a correſpondence with the rebels, and ſent a meſſage to him, peremptorily demanding a Jew and a native belonging to his eſtabliſhment. Mr Lucas conceiving the demand to be contrary to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom of nations, beſide, dreading the ſavage nature of the Mahometan deſpot, remonſtrated, and at the ſame time ſolemnly aſſerted, to the beſt of his judgment, the innocence of the parties: but the Bey, inſtead of attending to his remonſtrances, ſent a guard, and had the two individuals arreſted and brought before him. The alleged crimes were read to them; and, notwithſtanding their plea of not guilty, they were both ordered to immediate execution: the Jew was burned alive, and the native hanged. To this outrage upon law, juſtice, and humanity, may be added, that the Conſul himſelf received a threat, which has rendered him very apprehenſive of perſonal danger.

IRELAND.

The Defenders of Ireland, from ſome late diſcoveries, appears to be a concerted ſyſtem, as extenſive in its plan as it is wicked and deteſtable in its principles. Throughout ſeveral counties, the defenders are formed into clubs, bound by an oath, and under the command of choſen leaders; this oath they impoſe upon others, to be true to one another; to the French, whom they expect to land amongſt them; and to to the principles of Thomas Pain. Their numbers now, under this aſſociation, are reported to amount to ſeveral thouſands. O'Connor, a leader of this band, and who was tried at Naas for high treaſon, and found guilty, to his laſt moments avowed and defended their principles. The active meaſures taken to ſuppreſs them, it is hoped, will be effectual for the purpoſe of bringing them to a ſenſe of ſubmiſſion and duty. The infatuation and wickedneſs of theſe people calling themſelves Defenders, appears in a ſtriking point of view from the judicial proceedings of the court of aſſizes held at Athy, Auguſt 13. On the motion of the Attorney General, Laurence O'Connor, Michael Griffin, Dennis Kelly, Andrew Higgins, Thomas King, and William Fitzſimons, were brought to the bar of the Crown Court, and arraigned before Mr Juſtice Finucane, of high treaſon. The indictment was for compaſſing the King's death, and alſo for adhering to his enemies. The overt-acts charged are the following: *1ſt*, Forming a party of defenders to aſſiſt the French, if they ſhould invade Ireland.—*2d*, Meeting for that purpoſe.—*3d*, Encouraging a ſoldier of the North Mayo Militia (Barth. Horan) to join them, by aſſuring him that the French would ſoon land, and they (the priſoners) would back them.—*4th*, Seducing Horan to become a defender.—*5th*, Meeting to admit perſons ſworn into this party, and admitting Horan. To accommodate the priſoners, the aſſizes were adjourned to the 31ſt.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Cork has lately diſcovered, that copperas water ſprinkled on gravel-walks effectually deſtroys all graſs and weeds, and prevents any growing for a long time after. Repeated experiments have convinced him of the efficacy of this remedy.

Letters from the county of Armagh ſtate, that no Sunday the 19th an affray happened at Ballygawley in that county, between two parties of inſurgents calling themſelves Peep-of-Day Boys and Defenders, in the event of which, between 20 and 30 perſons were killed and wounded.

Aug. 25. This day has been one continued ſcene of alarm and terror in Dublin, from the deſperate declarations and refractory ſpirit of ſome of the regiments in garriſon here. A rumour has for ſome days prevailed here, that all the young regiments of infantry above No 100, were to be immediately reduced, all their privates and non-commiſſioned officers to be drafted into other regiments, many of which were under orders for foreign ſervice, and that their officers were either to go upon full pay with beating orders to recruit men, or be provided for in Britiſh regiments. Murmurs were thus excited among the junior regiments, the 104th and 111th. Refractory ſymptoms appeared on Saturday and Sunday, chiefly from the marching the 104th regiment to the camp at Lechanſtown, and keeping them under arms the whole day. The whole of Sunday the privates of both regiments traverſed the ſtreets in groupes: the populace ſpiriting the ſoldiers to be firm, promiſing to ſupport them, and treating them with whiſkey. The oppoſition becoming ſerious, 2000 infantry from the Londonderry Longford and Weſtmeath militia, and the Eſſex and Breadalbane fencibles, with two guns and a party of artillery to each detachment, arrived in town. The ſoldiery had left the barracks, and diſperſed themſelves ſeveral ways, but were diſcovered and forced back to the barracks. Three of the ring-leaders received 500 lathes each;

each, by judgment of a court-martial Next morning, nevertheleſs, groupes of drunken ſoldiers were every where ſeen, ſwearing and reſolute in their refuſal. The men on the caſtle guard were not leſs refractory, and a plan was formed by the deſperadoes, to ſeize the regimental colours, throw themſelves into the old cuſtom houſe as a citadel, and there defend themſelves to the laſt. One of the mutineers wreſted the regimental ſtandard from the enſign, who bravely attacked his aſſailant ſword in hand, and recovered the colours. This tranſaction being reported at the caſtle, a ſufficient force was ſent againſt them, who ſeeing reſiſtance vain, ſubmitted and were marched back to the barracks, when two of the ringleaders were inſtantly tried by a court-martial, convicted, and received 500 laſhes each. Troops of horſe then patrolled the ſtreets, and all mutinous appearances were at leaſt ſuſpended, if not entirely removed.

Sept. 4. On Sunday night laſt, as a party of ſoldiers were parading the town of Athboy, they met a drunken man; the ſerjeant knew him, as he lived in the town. The ſerjeant took him by the hand, and aſked him how he did; and giving him a ſign of ſecrecy, aſked him what news: then brought him to an alehouſe, where he primed him finely, and took him ſafe to the guard-houſe, and the next morning before a juſtice, where he turned king's evidence, and ſwore that, in eight days' time, there was to be meeting of the head officers (he was a captain); and that on Hollentide eve, they were to turn out in a body to maſſacre all the Proteſtants. Their meaning was to divide the lands among them. There were four of the officers taken yeſterday upon his information, nine of the Defenders this day, and there are fifteen to be brought in this evening; he has diſcovered ten prieſts' names that were ſome of the heads of them, and a number of gentlemen (Romans), and that Athboy was to be burned to the ground. There was a pocket-book found about him, with ſome letters, and a liſt of the Defenders: there were great diſcoveries made by the letters; he alſo diſcovered the names of the gentlemen that they were to murder firſt.

EDINBURGH.

Aug. 27. A ſingular forgery was detected at the bank of Dundee. One Donald Ferguſon, a plain-looking countryman, preſented two bills to be diſcounted; one on Sir William Ramſay, for 111l. and another on Mr Smith of Balliarie, for 155l. Sterling. He was ſtopped and examined by the ſheriff. He acknowledged the forgery, but denied that any perſon was acceſſory to it; a William Panton in Alyth, he ſaid, wrote the bills, for which he paid him. On being told that he would be hanged, he ſcratched his head, and ſaid—*He ſeud ſeen as muckle.*

Lately, an action for an aſſault was tried at Durham, wherein Mr William Smith was plaintiff, and Major Skelley defendant. The cauſe was this, The band in the orcheſtra of the theatre in Durham was playing, "God ſave the King;" a part of the audience ſtood up with their hats off; Mr Smith did not accompany them in this; Major Skelley, after repeatedly urging Mr Smith to take his hat off, at length forcibly pulled it from his head, and threw it upon the ſtage; Mr Smith, in reſentment of this behaviour, brought an action for damages, which the Court awarded him, with coſts of ſuit.

The Magiſtrates and Council have unanimouſly voted the freedom of this city to Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Paſley, Bart. as a teſtimony of the high ſenſe they entertain of the merit and ſervice of that very able and galant officer.

Tueſday 8th, the Bridewell was opened for the reception of culprits, when Janet Symington was committed to a cell, to undergo ſix months ſolitary confinment and hard labour.

Some workmen employed by Major Munro, in cutting a road to Doratory Houſe, found, about 14 feet under ground, a Roman urn entire, covered on the top with a round piece of earthen ware, and full of duſt and fragments of bones—it is marked on the outſide in a particular manner. It is ſuppoſed to have lain there at leaſt 1400 years; the above road joins the village of Camelon above Falkirk. The city of Camelon was famous for the many ſieges and battles fought betwixt the Piets Scots.

On Sunday the 6th, about nine o'clock in the evening, a poſt chaiſe, in which were Mrs M'Donald, widow of Colonel M'Donald of Kinlochmoidart, Miſs Campbell of Airds, and Miſs M'Donald, was, owing to the darkneſs of the night, overturned on the edge of a precipice, on the banks of Lochlomond, between Luſs and Arrochar, and almoſt ſhatttered to pieces. Mrs M'Donald and Miſs Campbell were ſeverely bruiſed; Miſs M'Donald was hurt but ſlightly.

19. Arrived in Leith roads, two large Ruſſian frigates, and remain with the Pegaſus and Albicore.

It

It is proper to notice, that the ſoldiers from all the different camps in Scotland, have been allowed to work at the harveſt.

22. The Vengeance cutter of Fluſhing, mounting 16 guns, and 120 men, Captain Leveille, has taken eight ſhips, belonging to Leith and other ports on the eaſt coaſt. The cutter left Fluſhing about ſeven days ago, and the veſſels above-mentioned were all captured betwixt the 17th and 20th current. The firſt of them was taken a few leagues off Tynemouth Bar, and and the crews and ſome paſſengers put aſhore at Sunderland; the laſt of them eaſtward of the Iſland of May, about 10 to 15 leagues. It is but doing common juſtice to the Captain of the cutter to mention, that he behaved with the utmoſt humanity to the crews of the captured veſſels, in allowing them to carry away with them all their cloaths and other property belonging to them. The Pegaſus frigate, and Albicore ſloop of war, were immediately diſpatched from the roads to look after the cutter, but we fear they are too late, the calm preventing them from getting down the Frith till Tueſday morning.

On Saturday the 19th, a well-dreſſed man, mounted on a black horſe, came into the houſe of John Clark at Clarkſton, near Glaſgow, aed called for ſome drink; after being in the houſe for ſome time he went out, and when he came back enquired what was to pay; the landlady of the houſe (there being no other perſon in it at the time) entering his room, he put a piſtol to her breaſt, and ſaid, he would blow out her brains if ſhe ſpoke one word, and tacking a cutlaſs from his ſide cut away her pocket; he then opened a preſs and taking what money was there rode off.

26. This day the Leith Volunteers were drawn up on Leith Links, where they were joined by a detachment of 100 of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, who formed a hollow ſquare around them. Soon after one o'clock, the Lord Lieutenant, attended by ſeveral of the Deputy-Lieutenants, came on the ground, and preſented the colours to Capt. Bruce, Commandant of the corps, who delivered them to the two Enſigns; and the ceremony concluded with a prayer by the Rev. Mr M'Knight chaplain to the corps.

28. The Aſia, Rear-Admiral Pringle, with two more ſhips of the line and a cutter, are arrived in Leith roads.

The following gentlemen have received the degree of Doctor of Medecine, this ſeaſon at the Univerſity, in the months of June and September, after the uſual public and private trials:

GENEVA.

James Dittmar, *De exercitatione.*

BRASIL.

Domingos Felis dos Santos *De rubeola.*

JAMAICA.

Robert Scarlett, *De apoplexia.*

ANTIGUA.

Francis F. Brown, *De ophthalmia.*
Michael Lovell Hodge, *De ſcarlatina.*

VIRGINIA.

John Brockenbrough, *De rabie canina.*
Edward Fiſher, *De febre flava.*

NEW-YORK.

Daniel Proudfit, *De variola.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Jacob Williman, *De ſcarlatina anginoſa.*

ISLAND OF ST MARTIN.

John Wilſon, *De aſthmate ſpaſmodico.*

EAST INDIES.

James Mair, *De aſcite abdominali.*

ISLE OF MAN.

John Neilſon Scott, *De dyſpepſia.*

IRELAND.

James Callanan, *De tuſſi convulſiva.*
Steward Crawford, *De angina pectoris.*
Arthur Jas O'Connor, *De deſpepſia.*
Thomas O'Meagher, *De amenorrhea.*
Thomas Wood, *De typho.*
Theobald Ed. Burke, *De febre puerperarum.*
John Smith, *De hydrope anaſarca.*
Tho. Joſeph Bryanton, *De vitæ humanæ gradibus.*
Robert Forreſter, *De menorrhagia.*
Marcus Hardiman, *De ſcorbuto.*
James Scott, *De variola.*
Edward Millet, *De morbis renum et veſicæ calculoſis.*
John Wolſeley, *De rheumatiſmo acuto.*
Francis Barker, *De invento Galvani.*
James De Courcy, *De variolis.*

ENGLAND.

John Haxby, *De conſuetudine.*
William Tayleur, *De pneumonia.*
Tho. Petter Powell, *De hydrocephalo acuto.*
Richard Brown, *De peripneumonia notha.*
Samuel Hughes, *De veſtitu.*
Geo. Chamb. Darling, *De ictero.*
John Foſter, *De podagra.*
John New, *Quænam pars aeris communis corporis cavorum inflammationem concitat, et quo modo.*
Thomas Wilſon, *De rubeola.*
Samuel Warneford, *De colica.*
James Chew, *De animi affectionibus.*
Benjamen Scutt, *De typho.*

SCOTAND.

William Young, *De variola.*
James Millar, *De hepatitide.*
John Cheyne, *De rachitide.*
Francis Maxwell, *De ictero.*
Alex. M'Larty, *De hydrope anaſarca.*

CIRCUITS.

CIRCUITS.

Sept. 2. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Air by the Right Hon. the Lord Juſtice-Clerk. John Thomſon, keeper of the toll-bar at Mauchline, Elizabeth Finlay his wife, Hugh and Janet Thomſon his ſon and daughter, accuſed of being concerned in the murder of Mungo Miller, tanner, whoſe body was found dead on the ſtreets of Mauchline at five o'clock in the morning on the 19th March 1795—The Jury found the libel not proven againſt the pannels, and they were abſolvied *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

7. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Dumfries on Monday laſt, by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk and Lord Craig. The Court, at nine o'clock on Tueſday morning, proceeded to the trial of William Douglas, Eſq; late of Lace, accuſed of murdering Archibald Little, farmer in Park. The Jury found the murder proven; but found that, at that time, the ſaid William Douglas was inſane, and deprived of reaſon. He was ſentenced to be kept in priſon all the days of his life in the jail of Dumfries, unleſs ſome friend or other perſon ſhould find ſufficient caution, to the extent of L. 1000, to keep him in ſafe and ſure cuſtody, ſo as to prevent him from committing the like crime in time coming.

John Johnſton Provoſt of Annan, and Andrew Little one of the Bailies of Annan, were accuſed of liberating a perſon from jail without lawful authority. The diet againſt them was deſerted *ſimpliciter*.

John O'Niel, late in Stoup, and Henry and Arthur O'Niel, his ſons, were accuſed of murder. Henry was outlawed for not appearing; and owing to the abſence of ſome material witneſſes, the diet againſt John and Arthur was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and they were re-committed to priſon on a new warrant.

12. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Jedburgh, by the Right Hon. Lord Craig. Suſan Biſhop, accuſed of child-murder, petitioned for baniſhment; to which the Advocate-depute having conſented, ſhe was baniſhed from Scotland for life accordingly.

8. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Stirling, by the Right Hon. Lord Elkgrove; but there was no criminal buſineſs before the Court. Upon his Lordſhip's arrival, he was received by a party of about fifty of the Stirling Volunteers under arms.

12. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Glaſgow, by the Right Hon. Lord Elkgrove. Archibald Campbell, late of the iſland of Jamaica accuſed of the murder of Lieut. William Grahame of the Dumbartonſhire fencibles, on the 31ſt of May laſt, in a duel at Erſkine Ferry, in the county of Renfrew, was outlawed for not appearing.

John Campbell, accuſed of ſtealing a piece of muſlin from the bleachfield of William Gilleſpie and Co. at Woodſide, on the 14th July laſt, petitioned for baniſhment. The Court ſentenced him to baniſhment from Scotland for ſeven years, with liberty to him to enter into his Majeſty's ſervice by ſea or land; and, in caſe of his being found in Scotland within the ſaid term of ſeven years, unleſs in his Majeſty's ſervice, ordaining him to be whipped through the ſtreets of that city, and to be again baniſhed.

The Court proceeded to the trial of Gavin Arbuckle, late collier at Tolcroſs, accuſed of the murder of Robert Baird, collier and changekeeper at Tolcroſs, on the 16th November laſt. The Jury found him guilty of culpable homicide, and he was ſentenced to baniſhment beyond ſeas for ſeven years.

18. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Inverary, by the Right Hon. Lord Elkgrove. His Lordſhip was received on his arrival on Thurſday evening by the diviſion of the Argyleſhire Volunteers belonging to that place, under arms. There was no buſineſs before the Court.

12. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Inverneſs, by the Right Hon. Lord Dunfinnan. Effie Fraſer was indicted for child murder.—She petitioned for baniſhment, to which the Advocate Depute conſented, and ſhe is baniſhed from Scotland for life accordingly.

Dugald Bane Macphee, and others, were accuſed of reſcuing a deſerter from a party having him in cuſtody. In this caſe the Advocate Depute moved the Court to deſert the diet againſt the pannels *pro loco et tempore*, and they were diſmiſſed from the bar.

James Stewart, a boy, was indicted for theft: He petitioned for baniſhment, to which the Advocate Depute conſented; and he is baniſhed never to return to Scotland, unleſs in his Majeſty's ſervice in the navy or army.

Jean M'Donald, alias M'Andrew, was indicted for ſtealing a child: She confeſſed her crime. The Advocate Depute reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The Jury found her guilty, and

ſhe is ſentenced to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years; but, under condition that if ſhe is not removed from the jail of Inverneſs within twelve months, in place of tranſportation ſhe is to ſtand in the pillory one hour, then to be baniſhed Scotland for life.

19. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Aberdeen, by the Right Hon. Lord Dunſinnan. The only criminal buſineſs before the Court was, an indictment againſt Mary Keith, for child murder; but ſhe having abſconded, and failing to compear, ſentence of fugitation and outlawry was pronounced againſt her. Lord Dunſinnan heard ſeveral appeals from inferior courts.

24. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Perth by the Right Hon. the Lords Swinton and Dunſinnan. Andrew Kellock weaver in Kennoway, and Charles Gibb baker in Dumferline, ſeparately accuſed of houſe breaking and theft, failing to compear, were outlawed.

Donald M'Craw, weaver in Perth, was brought to the bar, accuſed of the murder of Anne Adams his wife, aggravated by her being far gone in her pregnancy at the time. The trial laſted ſeveral hours. The Jury returned their verdict next day, finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel *guilty*. The Court paſſed ſentence of death againſt him, ordaining him to be hanged there on Friday the 13th day of November, and his body to be thereafter diſſected.

Donald Fergufon, alias James Rob, was accuſed of forgery. The Advocate Depute reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The pannel confeſſed his guilt, and was thereupon convicted by the Jury. He was ordered to be put upon the pillory there upon Friday the 9th of October, and to be baniſhed from Scotland for ſeven years.

On the 25th, David Roſs, ſail-duck manufacturer in Dundee, accuſed of mobbing, was outlawed for not compearing. John Roger, wright at Lochlie, near Dundee, accuſed of the ſame crime, alſo failing to compear, was outlawed, and the bail-bond granted for his appearance declared forfeited.

Jean Gordon, Jean M'Kenzie, and Margaret M'Cormick, all in Dundee, were brought to the bar, accuſed of aſſembling with others in a mob at Dundee, on the 15th of Auguſt and ſeveral ſubſequent days, breaking into ſhips in the harbour loaded with meal, taking away the ſails, carrying off part of the meal, ſeizing on meal and ſelling it at reduced prices fixed by the mob, and committing other acts of violence. The Jury returned their verdict this morning, by a plurality of voices, finding the pannels *guilty* art and part of the crimes libelled, but recommending Margaret M'Cormick to the mercy of the Court. They were ordered to be detained priſoners for three weeks, and thereafter baniſhed from Scotland for the following ſpaces, viz. Jean Gordon and Jean M'Kenzie for three years, and Margaret M'Cormick for one year, from the 7th of November next.

James Lowden, keeper of the tolbooth, Cupar Fife, and Janet Taylor, his wife, were accuſed of wilfully allowing a criminal to eſcape from jail.—In this caſe, the Advocate Depute ſtated, that certain circumſtances induced him to move the Court to deſert the diet againſt the pannels *pro loco et tempore*, but that it was his intention to bring them to trial at a future period; he therefore applied to the Court by petition, for a warrant of commitment againſt Lowden and his wife, which was granted; but upon their application to be liberated upon bail, the Court found the crime charged againſt them bailable; and upon their finding ſufficient caution to appear and anſwer to any future criminal action that ſhall be brought againſt them for ſaid crime, warrant was granted to ſet them at liberty.

Robert Glaſs, Exciſe-officer at Pitlochry, was indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for attacking the houſe of Edmund Fergufon, Eſq; of Ballednund, and maliciouſly breaking the windows thereof, under cloud of night; maliciouſly cutting down 144 young trees, and ſetting fire to and conſuming a hay ſtack, all Mr Fergufon's property.—The trial continued till near eleven o'clock this evening, at which time the Jury was incloſed, and the Court adjourned till the 28th, at nine o'clock in the morning. On that day the Jury returned their verdict, finding the pannel guilty of the crimes of breaking the windows, and ſetting fire to the hay ſtack, as libelled; but finding the crime of cutting down the fruit trees, libelled, not proven. He was ſentenced to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years.

ALTHOUGH the weather has been remarkably dry and fine, during this month, yet the harveſt is not completed even in the earlieſt counties: there has been very little wind to dry the corn after it was cut.

cut. However, the harveſt is in much greater forwardneſs, every where, than there was reaſon to hope, and will, within a few days, be got well in. The crop, in general, promiſes plenty. The oats and bear never more abundant; but the beans and peas have grown much to ſtraw. Grain has not, however, as yet fallen much in price. Other proviſions moderate, and in abundance. Beef and mutton 4d per lb. Fiſh plenty, particularly haddocks.

THE Engliſh report for Auguſt ſtates, that the harveſt has hitherto proved ſo fine, and the wheats (which in general riſe well) have threſhed out ſo dry, that no inconſiderable ſhare of the new crop has been at market, and the price fallen in proportion to this general preſſure for quick returns. A reduction thus effected, will, it is feared, afford the public but a temporary advantage; becauſe the dealers are now generally buying the wheats up, with a view of conſiderable profit by the riſe of markets. The oats and barleys are found, almoſt through every diſtrict, the heavieſt crops, and of the beſt quality that have been known for many years paſt. The Tartarian oats, now become ſo general a produce in Eaſt Kent, are very abundant. Beans are in general a good crop; thoſe in the lower parts of Eſſex are remarkably fine: the ticks, however, are no where ſo well loaded as the horſe beans. Peaſe on clean lands are found good; but have ſuffered materially on foul fails. The ſeed tares have almoſt generally failed, as the peaſe did the laſt ſeaſon. From the apprehenſion of a ſecond year of ſcarcity, potatoes have every where been planted, and their produce is generally great. The turnip countries never boaſted more promiſing crops, both firſt and ſecond. The wool trade ſtill keeps ſlowly advancing; fine lamb's wool, and the prime Byland and South Down fleeces being greatly in demand. The hops are univerſally gone off through all the beſt plantations around Canterbury, and the other rich parts of Eaſt Kent, and many parts of Suſſex. Smithfield market is lower for veal and lamb, but prime beef and mutton continue ſcarce and dear. The horſe fairs have hitherto produced but few lean beaſts of good age, and theſe were, of courſe, high priced. Good colts are difficult to be obtained at any price; but horſes of the inferior kinds are ſcarcely ſaleable at all.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Shreſbury, John Morice, aged 71, to Ann Shillitoe, aged 72. They had been married formerly the lady ſuppoſing herſelf a widow, but her firſt huſband coming home claimed her, he being now dead, the old enamorata took a journey of 140 miles to renew his engagement.

At Alſtonefield, Staffordſhire, after a courtſhip of 37 years, Mr John Plant, aged 88 years, to Miſs Kerham, aged 85.

Sept. 4. At Leith, Mr Francis Brodie, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Martin, daughter of Mr Ellis Martin, merchant in Leith.

5. At Montroſe, Charles Scott, Eſq; of Criggie, to Miſs Charlotte Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith, Eſq; of Balmakelly.

11. At Glaſgow, Mr John Ure, jun. merchant, to Miſs M. Biggs, daughter of the late Mr Biggs, merchant there.

12. At Fulham, A. Ramſay Robertſon, Eſq; of Kenſington, to Miſs Lewis.

17. At Montroſe, Mr James Small, merchant, Dundee, to Miſs Jane Scott, daughter of the late John Scott of Criggie, Eſq;

— Robert Roddam, Eſq; Admiral of the White, to Miſs Harriſon, niece to George Colpits, Eſq; of the county of Northumberland.

20. At Garſcube, near Glaſgow, Francis Sitwell, Eſq; of Barmoor Caſtle, Northumberland, to Miſs Ann Campbell, third daughter of the Rt Hon. Iſlay Campbell, Eſq; Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

22. Mark Pringle, Eſq; of Clifton, M. P. for Selkirkſhire, to Miſs A. F. Chalmers, daughter of Robert Chalmers, Eſq;

— At Dundee, Mr Wm Mudie, bookſeller in Edinburgh, to Miſs Alſon Baxter, of Dundee.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr James Henderſon merchant, to Miſs Margaret Macara, daughter of the Rev. John Macara.

— At Sandwell in Staffordſhire, Charles Duncombe, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of C. S. Duncombe, Eſq; of the county of York, to Lady Charlotte Legge, only daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

25. At Leith, Mr James Somerville merchant, to Miſs Marion Megget, daughter of the late Archibald Megget, Eſq; of Darlington.

27. At Edinburgh, Capt. Robertſon, to Miſs Garden.

BIRTHS.

At London, Mrs Grieve, ſpouſe of Dr Grieve, Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, a daughter.

Aug. 21. At New Poſſo, Lady Naſmyth, a daughter.

26. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a ſon.

Sept. 4. At Bindirran Houſe, Mrs Stark of Teaſes, a ſon.

10. At Lochbuy, Mrs Maclaine of Lochbuy, a daughter.

12. At Charleton, in Kent, the Lady of Capt. Martin Lindſay, of the Cirenceſter East India Ship, a ſon.

24. Mrs Kirkpatrick of Conheath, a ſon.

25. In the parish of Alyth, the wife of a wright, a ſon and two daughters.

DEATHS.

At Angola, Mr John Moffat, ſurgeon, from Highlaw in Annandale.

At Gibraltar, Capt. Andrew Sutherland, of the navy, and Commiſſioner at that place.

At Tobago, Alex. Furlie Cuningham, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir Robert Cuningham, Bart. of Robertland.

At Brightelmſtone, Miſs Douglas, only daughter of ſir George Douglas.

At Jamaica, Mr Alexander Macgowan, merchant, ſon of Bailie Alex. Macgowan, Iſle of Bute.

At Corſica, Mr Wm Woodruffe, ſurgeon of the St George of 98 guns.

At Port-au-Prince, in St Domingo, Lieut. Col. [illegible], of the 52d regt.

At Kingſton, Mr James Wiſhart, third ſon of W. T. Wiſhart, Eſq; of Foxhall.

On his paſſage from Jamaica, Capt. John Elliott, ſecond ſon of the late Sir F. Elliott of Stobbs, Bart.

In the iſland of Grenada, Duncan and Stirling Campbell, ſons of the late Mr George Campbell of Elliſter in Iſlay.

At Delmendorſt, Lieut. Wm Crawfurd, of the Queen's dragoon-guards.

At Madras, Mrs Campbell, wife of Major Alex. Campbell, of the 74th regt.

At Dinapore, in the East Indies, Lieut. Patrick Maculloch.

At Inverethie, George Macpherſon, Eſq; of Inverethie, in the 89th year of his age.

At Brechin, Mrs Iſobel Doig, relict of H. Grierſon of Ballownie, aged 83.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Jean Hutton, ſiſter of Dr James Hutton.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Clephan, eldeſt daughter of the late George Clephan, Eſq; of Carſelogie.

Lately, John Montague, Eſq; Admiral of the White.

Lately, Sir James Ibberſon, Bart. of Denton Park, Yorkſhire.

Aug. 17. At Megginch Caſtle, the Rt Hon. Lady Sufan Drummond.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell of Combie.

27. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady Lyttleton, relict of George Lord Lyttleton, and daughter of the late Field-Marſhal Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

— At Dee Caſtle, Jean Grant, relict of Peter Fleming, Eſq; late of Auchintoul, in the 86th year of her age.

Mr Philidor, the chefs player, has made his laſt *move* into the other world. For the laſt two months he was kept alive merely by art, and the kind attention of an old friend. To the laſt moment of his exiſtence he enjoyed, though near eighty years of age, a ſtrong retentive memory, which long rendered him remarkable in the circle of his acquaintance in London. Mr Philidor was member of the chefs club near thirty years, and was a man of thoſe meek qualities that rendered him not leſs eſteemed as a companion, than admired for his extraordinary ſkill in the difficult game of chefs, for which he was pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed. It is not two months ſince he played two games blind-fold, at the ſame time, againſt two excellent chefs players, and was declared the victor. He was beſides an admirable muſician, and a capital compoſer.

30. At Beeſtow, near Nottingham, James Whiteſoord, Eſq; of Dunduff, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Whiteſoord, Bart.

The Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. Dean of Lincoln, whoſe benevolence provided for the tenth child of every poor perſon within the dioceſe.

Sept. 2. The Rev. Dr James Burgeſs, miniſter of Kirkmichael, in the 71ſt year of his age.

4. At Youngfield, near Dumfries, Mrs Roſe of Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury Square, London.

5. At Annan, Mrs Jean Irving, daughter of the late Wm Irving of Bonſhaw.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr John Home, coachmaker.

7. At Edinburgh, Pelham Maitland, Eſq;

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Iſabella Grindlay, ſpouſe of Mr Campbell Gardner, writer in Edinburgh.

8. At Braid, near Edinburgh, Coſmo George Gordon, youngeſt ſon of Mr Gordon of Braid.

— Near London, Charles Wilkinſon, Eſq; merchant in Amſterdam.

— At Bath, Mrs Abercromby, wife of Wm Abercromby, Eſq; of Claſſa.

9. At Ayr, Mrs Eleonora Nugent, relict of the late Hon. Robert Kerr, of Newfield.

10. At Mount Charles, Ayrſhire, Capt. Robert Gairdner, late in the East India Company's ſervice.

11. At Middlepart, Ayrſhire, Walter Hamilton, Eſq; formerly ſurgeon to the 19th regt.

— At Stirling, Neil Campbell, Eſq;

12. Rt Hon. Lord Macdonald; he is ſucceeded by his ſon the Hon. A. W. Macdonald.

14. At Row-Cheſter, A. Cockburn Roſs, youngeſt ſon of J. Cockburn Roſs, Eſq; of Row-Cheſter.

16. At Dumfries, John Aiken, Eſq; Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Dumfries-ſhire.

18. At Friſky hall, near Dumbarton, John Murdoch, Eſq; late Provoſt of Glaſgow.

20.

20. At Glaſgow, Mrs Iſabel Anderſon, widow of the late Mr Thomas Hamilton, Profeſſor of Anatomy and Botany in that city.

— At Lochend, Perthſhire, Mrs Macpherſon, wife of Major James Macpherſon, late of the 42d regt.

22. At Laſſingtulloch, Robert Stewart, Eſq; of Laſſingtulloch.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr John Hall, merchant.

24. At Edinburgh, Lady Dunbar, dowager of Hempriggs.

25. At Brompton, the Rt Hon. Lady Napier, relict of the late Francis Lord Napier, aged 62.

— At Edinburgh, Miſs Ann Rattray, daughter of the deceaſed James Rattray, Eſq; of Craighall.

26 At Edinburgh, Mr William Maſon, Writer.

28. Dr Gilleſpie, of Kirkton.

29. At Smailholm. Alex. Duncan, D. D. miniſter of that pariſh, in the 87th year of his age.

ERRATA.—Page 546. delete Admiral John Elliott's death, inſerted by miſtake, owing to the death of Admiral George Elliott.

PREFERMENTS.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. James Stuart, of the Sutherland Fencibles, to be Deputy Governor of Fort George.

Charles Goddard, Eſq; to be Conſul General at Liſbon.

J. Hamilton, Eſq; of Pencaitland, to be Receiver General of the Land Tax for Scotland.

Mr John M'Morine, writer in Dumfries, to be Town-chamberlain of that place.

George Maxwell, Eſq; Sheriff-ſubſtitute for the county of Dumfries, in room of John Aiken, Eſq; deceaſed.

Mr Thomas Hay to be Preſident, and Mr James Law to be Treaſurer, of the Royal College of Surgeons.

PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty-Office, June 1.

This day, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following Flag Officers of his Majeſty's fleet were promoted, viz.

To be Admirals of the White—Wm Lloyd, Eſq. Mark Milbanke, Eſq Nicholas Vincent, Eſq Rt Hon. Thomas Lord Graves, Robert Digby, Eſq. and Rt Hon. Alex. Lord Bridport, K. B.

To be Admirals of the Blue—Joſeph Peyton, Eſq. John Carter Allen, Eſq. Sir Cha. Middleton, Bart. Sir John Laforey, Bart. John Dalrymple, Eſq. Herbert Sawyer, Eſq. Sir Richard King, Bart. Jonathan Faulknor, Eſq. Philip Affleck, Eſq. Sir John Jervis, K. B. and Adam Duncan, Eſq.

To be Vice-Admirals of the Red—Richard Braithwaite, Eſq. Phillips Coſby, Eſq. Samuel Cornish, Eſq. John Briſbane, Eſq. Charles Wolſeley, Eſq. His Royal Highneſs William Henry Duke of Clarence, Samuel Cranſton Goodall, Eſq. Richard Onſlow, Eſq. Robert Kingſmill, Eſq. Sir George Bowyer, Bart. Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Benjamin Caldwell, Eſq. and Hon. William Cornwallis.

To be Vice-Admirals of the White—Wm Allen, Eſq. John M'Bride, Eſq. Geo. Vandeput, Eſq. Charles Buckner, Eſq. John Gell, Eſq. Wm Dickſon, Eſq. Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. John Lewis Gidoin, Eſq. Geo. Gayton, Eſq. Geo Murray, Eſq. Robt Linzee, Eſq. Sir James Wallace, Knt. Wm Peere Williams, Eſq. and Sir Thomas Paſley, Bart.

To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue—John Symons, Eſq. Sir Thomas Rich Bart. Cha. Thompſon, Eſq. James Cumming, Eſq John Ford, Eſq. John Colpoys, Eſq. Skeffington Lutwidge, Eſq. Archibald Dickſon, Eſq. Geo. Montagu, Eſq. Thomas Dumareſque, Eſq. Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinſton, K. B. James Pigott, Eſq. and the Hon. William Waldegrave.

To be Rear-Admirals of the Red—Thomas Mackenzie, Eſq. Thomas Pringle, Eſq. Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. Henry Harvey, Eſq. Robt Mann, Eſq. Wm Parker, Eſq. Charles H. E. Calmady, Eſq. John Henry Rſq. and Richard Rodney Bligh, Eſq.

The undermentioned Captains were alſo appointed Flag Officers of his Majeſty's fleet, viz.

To be Rear-Admirals of the White—Alex. Græme, Eſq. George Kepple, Eſq. Samuel Reeve, Eſq. Robert Biggs, Eſq. Francis Parry, Eſq. Iſaac Preſcott, Eſq John Bazely, Eſq. Chriſtopher Maſon, Eſq Thomas Spry, Eſq. Sir John Orde, Bart. Wm Young, Eſq. and James Gambier, Eſq.

To be Rear-Admirals of the Blue—Andrew Mitchell, Eſq Cha. Chamberlayne, Eſq. Peter Rainer, Eſq. Hugh Cloberry Chriſtian, Eſq. William Truſcott, Eſq. Right Hon. Lord H. Seymour, John Stanhope, Eſq. Chriſtopher Parker, Eſq. Philip Patton, Eſq. Cha. Morice Poll, Eſq. John Brown, Eſq. and John Leigh Douglas, Eſq.

Admiralty-Office, June 6.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Horatio Nelſon, Eſq. the Hon. Tho. Pakenham, and the Hon. George Berkeley, to be Colonels of his Majeſty's marine forces, in the room of William Young, Eſq. James Gambier, Eſq. and the Rt Hon. Lord H. Seymour, appointed Flag Officers of his Majeſty's fleet.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Colonels Andrew Cowell of the Coldſtream guards, Richard Brooke of 3d drag. guards, James Ferrier of engineers in Ireland, Jos. Duſſeux of late 86th foot, Colin M'Kenzie of 13th foot, Alexander Mair of invalids, William Anſtruther ditto, M. H. Baillie

lie. late 94th foot, John J. Ellis 23d foot, William Owen 61ſt foot, Archibald Robertſon, Bryan Blundell 45th foot. John Percival marines, John Dickſon unattached, Charles Jackman marine. Miles Stavely royal horſe-guards, Hon. John Knox 36th foot, Ralph Ramſay 61ſt foot, Archibald Campbell 29th foot, John B. Schaw 68th foot, Hugh Macgennis invalids in Ireland. John Money half-pay, Thomas Murray late 84th foot, James Campbell late 2d 71ſt foot, James F. Urquhart, George Churchill 15th light dragoons, Fyre P. Trench 82d foot, George Beckwith 37th foot. William G. Strutt 54th foot Thomas Roberts 111th foot, Hon. George J. Ludlow 1ſt foot guards, John Moore 31ſt foot, Richard Earl of Caven Coldſtream guards, David Baird 71ſt foot, Hon. H. Aſley Bennet 1ſt foot guards, Hon. Frederick St John 117th foot, Sir Charles Roſs Bart. 37th foot. John Whitelocke of a new corps for the Weſt Indies, Hay M'Dowall 36th foot, Lord Charles H. Somerſet 103d foot, John Deſpard 7th foot William A. Villetſes 69th foot, and William Wemyſs, to be Colonels in the army.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Captains Alex. Wright, of 11th foot; Wm Monckton, of 53d foot; Hon. John Vaughan, 58th foot; Geo. L. Hamilton, of artillery; Henry Rudyard, and Andrew Durnford, of engineers; Geo. Hart, of 36th foot; Richard Porter, of 60th foot; Humph. Dennis, of 9th drag.; Geo. Glaſgow, of artillery; Geo. Johnſton, of 4th foot; H. T. Thomſon, of artillery; Rich. Donaldſon, 9th drag; Abrah. Douvernette, of artillery; Andrew Armſtrong, of 11th foot; James Butler, of artillery; Wm Inglis, of 57th foot; Henry Hamilton, of 17th foot; Robt Pigot Chriſtie, of 42d foot; Alex. Grant, 1ſt bat. 78th foot; Walter Partridge, of 5th foot; John Wilkes, of artillery; Benj. Fiſher, of engineers; David Robertſon, of 77th foot; James Boag, of artillery; Robert Wood, of 15th foot; Henry Conran, of 52d foot; Wm Douglas, of 74th foot; Matthew Jenour, of 85th foot; Hugh Scott, of 26th foot; James Wynch, of 30th foot; Wm Cornwallis Hall, of 28th foot; Charles Robinſon, and Fran. Lewis De Ruvijnes, of artillery; Charles Shipley, of engineers; Thomas Judgſon, of artillery; John Parſlow, of 3d drag.; Wm Bentham, of artillery; John Parr, of 60th foot; Charles Innes, of 45th foot; Wm Fred. M'Bean, 6th foot; Nathaniel Bland, of 47th foot; John Vincent, of 49th foot; Thomas Nepean, and Wm Booth, of engineers; J. Borthwick, and Andrew Corbett, of the royal regt. of horſe guards; Thomas Baſſett, of 5th foot; Wm Wade, of 3d drag.; George Lewis, of artillery; Wm Fyers, of engineers; Wm C. Corrie, 71ſt foot; Geo. Smith, of 25th foot; James Fenton, of 20th foot; Sherborne Stewart, of 1ſt life guards; Wm Doyle, of 34th foot; John Hadden, of 11th foot; Gideon Sharpe, of 17th foot; James Kirkman, of 29th foot; Wm Lechenwitz, Charles Ingram, Wm Martin, Robt Lethbridge, and Fred. De Chambault, of 60th foot; Richard Maxwell, of 9th drag; Heneage Twilden of 28th foot; John Campbell, and Edward Muſgrove, of 76th foot; Wm Fred. Spry, of 77th foot; and Alexander Cumine, of 75th foot, to be Majors in the army.

Royal Iriſh regiment of Artillery. Col. Richard Bettesworth to be Colonel Commandant. Lieut Col. William Brady to be ſecond Colonel. Lieut Col. Lucius Barber to be ſecond Colonel. Major John Pratt to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Major William Wright to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Daniel Arabin to be ſecond Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Charles Moore to be ſecond Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. William Buchanan to be ſecond Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Richard Legge to be ſecond Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt John Bourchier to be Major. Capt. Joſeph Walker to be Major.

Royal horſe guards. Gen. Charles Duke of Richmond, K. G. to be Colonel, vice Conway, deceaſed

2d drag. guards. Capt. Archibald Bothwell to be Major, vice Ker, deceaſed.

16th drag. Lieut. Col Henry Lord Paget, from 80th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice St Leger.

1ſt foot guards. Capt. Moore Diſney to be a Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Sir Robert Williams, who retires.

7th foot, 2d bat Brevet Major Wm Carlyon Hughes, from 1ſt bat. to be Major, vice Hunter.

10th foot. Capt. John Picton to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Lord Elgin, promoted to the command of a fencible regiment.

25th foot. Capt. Leonard Potter to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Stewart, promoted in 108th.

30th foot. Brevet Major Wm Wilkinſon to be Major, vice Brereton.

46th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Baldwin Leighton to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lindſay, deceaſed. Brevet Major Bryan Bell to be Major, vice Leighton.

57th foot. Brevet Major William Balfour to be Major, vice Parkyns.

58th foot. Lieut. Col. William Houſtoun from 1ſt battalion of 84th, to be Lieutenant, Colonel, vice Cunningham.

63d foot. Capt. Lieut. John Baylis to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Aſhe, deceaſed. Major Robert Brereton, from the 30th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Howe.

65th foot. Captain Henry Lord Paget, from 23d foot, to be Major, vice Watſon, promoted in 13th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Charles Wm

Wm Eſte. from the 68th, to be Major, vice Lord Paget.

68th foot Major Gen Thomas Trigge, from 99th to be Colonel vice Stuart, removed to the 26th foot

78th foot, 1ſt bat. Capt. John Earl of Breadalbane, from 116th, to be Major, by purchaſe vice Malcolm, promoted.

80th foot. Major Henry Lord Paget, from the 68th, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major General John St Leger, from the 16th drag. to be Colonel vice Lord Paget. Brevet Lieut. Col William Ramſay, from the 27th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Champagne.

81ſt foot Major Gen. the Hon Chapel Norton, from the Coldſtream Foot guards, to be Colonel, vice Blathwayte, appointed to the command of the 27th dragoons. Major John Iſaac, from 112th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Campbell promoted.

83d ditto. Major Thomas Gibſon, from the 49th to be Lieutenant Colonel.

84th foot, 1ſt bat. Major J. T. H. Elwes, from the 88th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Houſtoun.

86th foot. Major Gen William Grinfield from 3d foot guards, to be Colonel, vice Manners, appointed to the command of the 26th dragoons.

93d foot, Lieut Col. Quin John Freeman, from Col. M'Donnell's regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Peter, removed.

99th foot, Major Gen. Thomas Trigge, from 12th foot, to be Colonel, vice Douglas, deceaſed Major General William Gardiner, from half-pay of the late 99th, to be Colonel, vice Trigge.

100th foot. Major Commandant William Earle Eulwer to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, with temporary rank Majors John D. Broughton and Wm Whaley to be Lieutenant Colonels Captains Francis J. Wilder and John Williams to be Majors.

107th foot. Major Croſton Vandeleur to be ſecond Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Shand to be Firſt Major Capt. Auguſtine Fitzgerald, from 5th foot, to be Second Major.

113th foot. Major William Gammell to be Lieut. Col. Commandant. Major Robert M'Farlane to be Lieutenant Colonel Capt. James Kempt to be Major, vice Gammell. Capt. John Grey to be Major, vice M'Farlane

115th foot. Major Thomas Hiſlop, from 12th, to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchaſe, vice Sebright, deceaſed.

118th foot. Capt. Lord Charles Townſhend, from 88th, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Taubman, promoted in 110th.

122d foot. Major Daniel Henry Shaw to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Alex. Graham, from 50th, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Rawdon, who retires.

127th foot. Brevet Col. Jo. Fran. Cradock to be Colonel.

129th foot. Capt William Troughton, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Brevet Major Richard Fleming, from half pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel Capt. Andrew Hay, from half-pay of late 72d foot, to be Major.

130th ditto Lieut. Col. George Pigot, an independent officer, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. To be Majors—Captain George Meyrick, from 91ſt; Capt. Gerard Goſſelin, from an independent company.

133d foot. Col Simon Fraſer, from half pay of late 71ſt, to be Colonel Capt. Lewis Bruce, from an independent company, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Major Gen. John Whyte, from the 6th foot to be Colonel. Brevet Major Leeds Booth, from 32d, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Gideon Shairpe, from 17th foot, to be Major.

A regt of foot Brigadier William Myres, from the 15th foot, to be Colonel Brevet Major Samuel Graham, from 17th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt William Hutchinſon, from the Royals, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Col. William Keppel, from half-pay of the late 93d, to be Colonel. Brevet Major Frederick Auguſtus Wetherall, from 11th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. James Grant, from 13th foot, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Col. Oliver Nichols, from 45th, to be Colonel. Brevet Major Hugh Scott, from 26th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Walter Shairpe, from the 6th, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Lieut. Col. John Whitelocke, from 13th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Brevet Major James Montgomery, from 14th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Charles Leigh, from 63d, to be Major.

A regiment of foot. Col. Stephens Howe, from 63d, to be Colonel. Brevet Major Sir Francis Baſſett, Knt. from the 10th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Thomas Barrow, from the 63d, to be Major.

A regiment of foot. Major John Podmore, from 124th, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant, without permanent rank or half pay. Brevet Major John Fraſer, from an independent company, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. James Boyes, from half pay of 87th, to be Major.

Duke of Fitzjames' regiment. His Grace the Duke of Fitzjames to be Colonel of a regiment, forming part of the corps known by the name of the Iriſh Brigade. James O'Moore, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Anthony Egan, Eſq to be Major.

Gen. Thomas Conway's regiment Tho Conway, Eſq; to be Colonel of a regiment forming part of the corps known by the

of the Irish Brigade. Edward Slack, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Edward Rooth, Esq; to be Major.

Hon. Henry Dillon's regiment. Hon. Henry Dillon to be Colonel of a regiment, forming part of the corps known by the name of the Irish brigade. Thomas M'Dermott, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Walter Huffey, Esq; to be Major.

Gen. O'Connell's regiment. Daniel O'Connell, Esq; to be Colonel of a regiment, forming part of the corps known by the name of the Irish brigade. Eugene M'Carthy to be Lieutenant-Colonel. David Barry, Esq; to be Major.

Major-Gen. James Henry Count Conway's regiment. James Henry Count Conway to be Colonel of a regiment forming part of the corps known by the name of the Irish Brigade. Bartholomew Count O'Mahony to be Lieutenant Colonel. James Conway, Esq; to be Major.

New South Wales corps of foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Francis Grose to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Capt. Nicholas Nepean to be second Major, without purchase, vice Sprow, promoted.

4th bat. Scotch Brigade. Major Thomas Scott, from 53d, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Gordon Skelly, from 1st bat. of Royals, to be Major.

Perth (Highland) regiment of fencibles. Major William Robertson, from an independent company, to be Colonel, with the permanent rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army. Capt John Robertson, from half-pay of the late independant companies, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Donald Macdonald, Esq; to be Major.

Fifeshire regt. of fencible infantry. Major James Durham, from the Scots Brigade, to be Colonel, with the permanent rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army. Capt. Thomas Durham, from Lord Hopeton's fencibles, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Glengary fencible infantry. Alexander Macdonnell, Esq. to be Colonel. Capt. Charles Maclean, from the Argyle fencibles, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Mat. Macalister, Esq. to be Major.

3d (or West Lowland) fencible infantry. Capt. William Mure, of the late 82d, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Douglas.

Angus-shire fencible infantry. Archibald Douglas, Esq. to be Colonel. Major David Hunter, from the 7th foot, 2d bat. to be Lieutenant Colonel, with permanent rank in the army. George Earl of Glasgow to be Major.

A regiment of fencible infantry. Major Tho. Earl of Elgin, from the 12th, to be Colonel, with the permanent rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army. John Hepburn Belches, Esq. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Pat. Tytler, Esq. to be Major.

Dumbartonshire Fencible Infantry. Murdoch M'Lane, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Francis James Scott, Esq; to be Major.

Breadalbane fencible infantry, 3d bat. Major John Earl of Breadalbane, from the 78th, to be Colonel, with the permanent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. John Campbell, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Alexander Nairne, from the 1st bat. to be Major.

Loyal Tay fencible infantry. Robert Anstruther, Esq; to be Colonel.

Argyleshire fencibles. Major Henry M. Clavering, from the 98th foot, to be Colonel. Capt. John Campbell, from the half-pay of the late independent companies, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Rothsay and Caithness fencible infantry, 1st bat. Major the Earl of Glasgow, from the Angus fencibles, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice the Earl of Caithness, who retires. Capt. David Rae to be Major, vice James Fraser, promoted in the 2d battalion.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Sept. 19. James and Peter Brown, bleachers at Lawton.

23. James Black merchant, Leith.

— Machardy and Cameron, haberdashers and merchants, Aberdeen.

Alterations in the House of Commons.

Rutland—Lord Sherrard, *vice* J. Heathcote, Esq;

County of Northumberland—T. R. Beaumont, Esq; *vice* Sir W. Middleton, Bart.

Berwick Town—Col. Callander, *vice* Sir J. Vaughan, K. B.

Somersetshire—Wm Langton, Esq; *vice* H. Coxe, Esq;

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Sept. 25.

Wheat, 34s. 6d. Barley, 23s. Oats, 19s. Pease, 20s. 6d. Beans, 20s.

New Wheat, from 30s. to 25s. New Barley, 22s. to 16s. New Oats, 18s. 6d. to 13s.—A quick market.

A great market of Wheat. The new Barley was of a superior quality; the new Wheat inferior.

Edinburgh, Sept. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 3½d. Bear-meal, 1s. 1d Pease-meal, 11d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Sept. 4.	Sept. 25.
Bank Stock shut	shut
3 per cent. red. shut	shut
3 per cent. conf. 68 ⅛ ¼	69½ ½
4 per cent. conf. 95 ⅛ ¼	85
India Stock 199¼	
India Bonds 9s. dis.	6s. pr.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 5s.	14l. 5s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER 1795.

CONTENTS.

	Pag.
Meteorological Obſervations	618
The Life of John Knox the Reformer	619
Sketch of the Life of Dr John Hunter	624
Original Letters of King James I.	625
Extracts from a MS. containing Directions for the Houſehold of Henry VIII.	626
On Domeſtic Felicity	626
Curious Articles of Reconciliation between a Man and his Wife	627
Singular Account of a Blind Man ſtill living in the Pariſh of Hanwell	627
Remarkable Sporting Character	628
Account of the Bread-fruit Tree	628
Account of the City and Republic of San Marino	629
A Picturesque View of the Banks of the Rhine	636
Account of the Eruption of Mount Veſuvius in 1794.	639
Obſervations on the Converſion of Animal Muſcle into a Subſtance much reſembling Spermaceti	645
Characteriſtical Traits and Incidents	646
Intereſting Account of the Counteſs De St Balmont	647
Affecting Incidents in the Revolutionary Priſons of France	648
Extract of a Letter from Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to the Board of Agriculture	650

STATE PAPERS.

Imperial Decree of Ratification concerning the opening of Negociations for a Peace between the Empire and France	652
Proclamation of his Majeſty as Elector of Hanover	653

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Moritz's Travels through ſeveral parts of England in 1782	654
Memoirs of Planetes; or a Sketch of the Laws and Manners of Makar	657
Lord Dundonald on the intimate connection between Agriculture and Chemiſtry	658
NEW PUBLICATIONS	659

POETRY.

Addreſs to the Ladies of Great Britain	661
On hearing a Blackbird ſing early in March	661
Lines ſacred to the Memory of John Earl of Bute	661
A burleſque Deſcription of a Young Man's Concert	661
Eneas' Dream	663
Ode to Fancy	663
To the Fire, a ſonnet	663

MONTHLY REGISTER.

France—National Convention	664—67

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

America	667
Weſt Indies—Corſica	668
Geneva—Holland	669
Germany	670
Paris	671

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE,

Containing Diſpatches from Admiral Hotham, Admiral Kingſmill, Capt. Taylor, and Sir J. B. Warren	673—6

LONDON.

His Majeſty's Speech	678
Incidental Occurrences	676—9

EDINBURGH.

Election of the Magiſtrates	679
Incidental occurrences, &c.	679—81
Report of the Weather	681
LISTS—Marriages, Births, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, Prices of Grain, &c.	681—84

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 550.

M. L'ABBE RICHARD, a late writer, who has been at much pains with the ſubject of meteors, goes into the ſame idea, in his *Hiſtoire de l'air, et des meteors*, he mentions, that there are particular places of the globe, liable to particular meteors, and ſays,—" Thunder and lightning are reſerved for climates " where ſulphurious and ſaline exhalations ariſe, and mix with the watry " vapours." Tom. I. p. 8. He likewiſe gives an account of a ſpontaneous fire, (evidently inflammable air) that appeared in Auguſt 1744, in the village of Boulaimorin, in the dioceſe of Evreux, which laſted eight days in the ſame place, and which was at laſt extinguiſhed by a tempeſt of thunder and lightning, " which," ſays he, " was occaſioned by the exhalations from the burning ſoil below."— " Dont il y a apparence que *les exhalaiſons meme qui s'eleverent du terrein enflammé*, " *furent la matiere.*" Tom. IV. p. 274. And among many inſtances of inflammable air ariſing from mines, he mentions, that, " in September 1767, there iſſued " out of a mine in Heſſe, near Viſſen-Hauſen, a great quantity of burning vapour, " attended with an exploſion as loud as the firing of cannon."

If, therefore, we find lightning ſo very frequent in countries abounding with metallic and other minerals; it is natural, next to inquire, whether or not the effluvia or gas of ſuch minerals, raiſed by heat, ſupply the air with electrical matter, or with ſome particular ſubſtance, that, together with the electric matter, is capable of producing lightning. It ſeems however, pretty certain, that, as no greater quantity of the electric fluid is accumulated from an electrical machine, over ſuch places than over others, ſuch effluvia cannot be electric matter. Beſides, metals are non-electrics; and though they may conduct, yet it is not probable they collect or accumulate electricity.

It was the opinion of the ancients, that lightning was occaſioned by the accidental ignition of ſulphurious vapours, raiſed up by heat, and collected in the air; but the diſcovery of the electric fluid, and its ſimilarity to ſome of the phenomena of lightning, produced a new theory: but, when we reflect that electric matter is at all times preſent, and more common in froſt and fogs, than in warm weather; and that lightning is almoſt ſolely confined to warm weather, and to particular countries, abounding with mines and minerals, we are almoſt led to believe, that vapours or effluvia, raiſed by the ſummer's heat from mineral ſubſtances, tend greatly to the production of lightning *. Inflammable airs, we know, are produced from mineral ſubſtances of different kinds, particularly metallic ones; ſuch may be raiſed up, with other vapours, by ſummer's heat, and ſomehow or other, aid the electric matter, or be ſet on fire by it; and even by attraction, be led to follow the zig-zag flaſhes, or courſe of the electric fluid.

Indeed, the white lightning, which is ſeen ſometimes, when the air is clear and devoid of clouds, and the ſheet lightning, that is ſo frequent, appear as ſimilar to the firing of inflammable air, or looſe gun-powder, as to the electric ſpark or flaſh; and ſo are the aurora borealis, which, by the bye, Cavallo obſerves, do not affect the electricity of a kite, in the ſmalleſt degree.

* L'Abbe Richard obſerves of the iſle of Grenada, " that it is by no means ſurpriſing, that " thunder and lightning is ſo frequent there, when it is conſidered, that the ſoil is ſo very " much impregnated with ſulphur." Tom. I.

(*To be continued.*)

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER 1795.

THE LIFE OF JOHN KNOX, THE REFORMER.

BY J. LETTICE, E. D.

AS mankind adhere to nothing with more reſolution, perſeverance, and even obſtinacy, than to their religious opinions, that man muſt poſſeſs uncommon energy of character, who is able to reform, or only to change thoſe of a whole people. Among Reformers of this kind John Knox is deſervedly celebrated. He will be found to have poſſeſſed qualities, and in no ordinary degree of vigour, which merit the curioſity of thoſe who take pleaſure in contemplating the cauſes of ſignal events in the characters of perſons who have chiefly contributed to bring them about. You muſt, however, expect nothing more here, than a few of the moſt important and characteriſtic traits which marked his conduct. To enter fully into every tranſaction in which this famous man bore a part, would be to write a Hiſtory of the Reformation of Scotland, and would comprehend the characters, ſentiments, and conduct of many of the diſtinguiſhed ſtateſmen of that time, both in Scotland and England; to whoſe political and more ſecret manœuvres, as it always happens when great changes take place in national religion, this remarkable change was conſiderably owing. Knox, however, was its oſtenſible inſtrument, as the moſt ſucceſsful oppoſer of the Papiſts; as the preacher of the new doctrines; and as the founder at leaſt of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and its rules of diſcipline *.

John Knox was born at Gifford, near Haddington, in the year 1505. His parents were perſons of low condition; but they found means of educating their ſon in the Grammar ſchool at Haddington. He afterwards ſtudied philoſophy and theology at St Andrew's, under the celebrated Profeſſor John Major, the ſame under whom Buchanan ſtudied. His progreſs was rapid, and his attainments in theological ſcience were ſuch, that, according to Buchanan's account, he obtained the order of prieſthood earlier than is ordinarily allowed by the Canons. By reading the works of Jerom and St Auſtin, he was led to quit the ſubtilties of ſchool divinity which he had imbibed under Major, and attached himſelf to a plain and more literal method of interpretation. He learned the principles of the Proteſtants from the famous George Wiſhart, who had preached them at Dundee, and for which he ſuffered martyrdom, at the ſtake, through the perſecution of Cardinal Beaton. Knox, no way diſcouraged by this event, renounced the Catholic Faith, and declared himſelf a zealous Proteſtant. He too, like his maſter, Wiſhart, met with much diſturbance and oppoſition in propogating his principles, although in a more private way, and chiefly in giving lectures and catechetical exerciſes to his pupils *. He became ſo obnoxious to the Cardinal, as only to find ſafety in continually changing his place of reſidence.

Almoſt immediately after the murder of the Cardinal, in 1547, at the Caſtle

* So much, I believe, may be admitted, though his own particular ſcheme was not adopted by the government. See Spottiſwood's Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, l. 3.—174.

* Francis and George Douglas of Langniddrie, and Alexander Cockburn, eldeſt ſon of the Laird of Ormiſton.

of St Andrew's, Knox, then in the 42d year of his age, aſſociated himſelf with the perpetrators of that bloody deed; which, from the light and indecent deſcription he has given of it, in his Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, he undoubtedly approved. and ſeemed to rejoice at.

Here it was that Mr John Rough *, who had been ſome years a preacher among the fraternity of Black Friars at Stirling, and afterwards Chaplain to the Earl of Arran, and who had now joined the party at the Caſtle, having opportunity of examining John Knox's character and principles, became ſo prejudiced in his favour, as earneſtly to preſs him to undertake the public function of a preacher. This office, although he had long before received epiſcopal ordination, he affected to think himſelf not properly called to exerciſe. At firſt he refuſed his friend's ſolicitation, ſaying "that he would not run where God had not called him." Mr Rough, however, privately conſulting with Sir David Lindſey of the Mount †, and Mr Henry Balneves ‡, it was concluded, "that John Knox ſhould receive a charge publicly by the mouth of a preacher."

* After having experienced many viciſſitudes in different countries, he became a preacher to a private congregation at Iſlington, in the laſt year of Queen Mary's reign; he was there ſeized, and burnt for hereſy.

† Of the Mount; ſo called from the name of his eſtate near Cowpar in Fife. He had been Gentleman of the Bedchamber to James IV. and had ſome ſhare in the education of James V. He was afterwards Lyon King at Arms, and bore other offices at Court.—He was diſtinguiſhed as a Poet in his time: moſt of his pieces are of the ſatiric kind; his verſes generally in the ſtyle of burleſque. He died very old in 1553.——See Mackenzie's life of him.

‡ This gentleman had ſtudied the law, had been a favourite of the Earl of Arran, and made profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion. Being excommunicated by the Catholics, upon quitting them he joined the murderers of Cardinal Beaton. At the time they were beſieged he was ſent to England, to negotiate a ſupply of money and proviſions for the ſupport of his party. Having ſucceeded in obtaining it, he was for this and other ſervices made a Lord of Seſſion.—Mackenzie.

A day being fixed, Mr Rough, in company with the two gentlemen juſt mentioned, addreſſed a diſcourſe to him on the power of the congregation, how ſmall ſoever it might be, if exceeding two or three perſons, to elect miniſters in time of need; eſpecially perſons "in whom," to uſe his own words, "they ſuppoſed and eſpied the gifts of God." The preacher, after having inſiſted on theſe topics, ſaid formally to Mr Knox, "Brother, you ſhall not be offended, albeit I ſpeak unto you that which I have in charge, even from all thoſe that are here preſent, which is this—In the name of God, and of his ſon Jeſus Chriſt, and in the name of thoſe that preſently * call you by my mouth, I charge you, that you refuſe not this holy vocation; but as ye tender the glory of God, the increaſe of Chriſt's kingdom, the edification of your brethren, and the comfort of me, whom ye underſtand well enough to be oppreſſed by the multitude of labours, that ye take upon you the public office and charge of preaching, even as you look to avoid God's heavy diſpleaſure, and deſire that he ſhould multiply his grace upon you."—The preacher then demanded of the perſons preſent—"Was not this your charge to me, and do you not approve of this vocation?"—They anſwered, "It is; and we approve it."—"Whereas the ſaid Mr John Knox burſt forth in moſt abundant tears, and withdrew himſelf to his chamber; his countenance and behaviour, from that day till the day that he was compelled to preſent himſelf to the public place of preaching, did ſufficiently declare the grief and trouble of his heart; for no man did ſee any ſign of mirth of him, neither yet had he pleaſure to accompany any man for many days together."

From this account, given in his own ſtarch phraſe †, it is evident, he had his qualms about the nature of this vocation, and that doubts and miſgivings hung about him for ſome days. There is, however, in the minds of men, a prin-

* Here preſent.

† P. 75. of his Hiſtory of the Reformation of Scotland. Fol. Lond. 1644.

ciple

ciple, which, according to their different characters they call by different names; ſome flattering themſelves it is reaſon, others conſcience; ſome, that it is ſupernatural light; others, that it is irreſiſtible impulſe, or fatality, &c. and which, on new and trying occaſions, comes in to our aſſiſtance, and often reconciles us to the ſtrangeſt things.—Through which of theſe it was that Mr Knox imagined himſelf convinced of the authority and rectitude of his call, it is impoſſible to determine; but from the time he felt this aſſurance, he appeared to proceed in the ſtraight line of conviction; the ſtrong features of his character became ſoon developed, and ſtood confeſſed in all their rough prominency.

He commenced his public career in a theological debate with Annan, Dean of St Andrew's, and in a ſermon before that Univerſity, wherein he profeſſed to prove that the Church of Rome is the Beaſt of the Revelation, and the Whore of Babylon, who makes merchandize of the ſouls of men. He was accuſed by the clergy, who heard him, of having, heretically aſſerted, that no man can be the head of Chriſt's Church; that the Pope is Antichriſt; that no alteration ought or can be made in religion; that the Maſs is idolatory, and other points equally obnoxious to the Catholics.

Violent diſputes enſued betwixt him and the clergy, and Popery was perceived to loſe much in the controverſy. The clergy therefore paſſed an order, that every learned miniſter of the Abbey and Univerſity of St Andrew's ſhould aſſiduouſly preach in his turn on Sundays, at the pariſh-church, but that they ſhould abſtain from touching upon the controverted points. Mr Knox evaded the order, by preaching upon them on the week-days, and his labours were attended with ſuch ſucceſs, that great numbers of perſons, both from the caſtle and the city, gave public teſtimony of their approbation of his doctrine, by partaking the Euchariſt in the manner afterwards eſtabliſhed by the Reformation.

In the mean time cloſe ſiege was laid to the caſtle, into which the aſſaſſins of Cardinal Beaton had thrown themſelves. It was at length obliged to ſurrender to the French, who conveyed the murderers, and Mr Knox among their other aſſociates, to France, where they remained priſoners on board the galleys. This event happened in July 1547.

Whilſt in this ſituation, Mr Knox wrote a Confeſſion of his Faith, and tranſmitted it to his partizans in Scotland. He was ſet at liberty early in the next year; but learning that the Papiſts ſtill maintained a great majority in his own country, he took refuge in England under the Proteſtant protection of Edward VI. He preached in various parts of the kingdom, and ſeveral times before the King. He was appointed one of his Itinerary Chaplains; and it is aſſerted, on reſpectable authority, that he had refuſed, with indignation, the offer of an Engliſh biſhoprick, in conformity to thoſe principles which he had avowed relative to the epiſcopal order *.

On the acceſſion of Mary he returned to Scotland, and preached privately at Edinburgh; but finding the clergy exaſperated againſt him, in order to eſcape their purſuit, he fled to Frankfort, the aſylum of a large congregation of Engliſh Proteſtants from the perſecution of Queen Mary. Mr Knox, with the utmoſt vehemence, oppoſed their liturgy; the ſame that had been eſtabliſhed in England by Edward VI. The congregation were obliged to requeſt the interference of the Magiſtrates. Under apprehenſions that they were proceeding to baniſh him as an incendiary, he returned to Scotland, but made a viſit on his route to Calvin at Geneva.

Well received on his return home, by the nobility, and other perſons of conſideration, who patronized the Proteſtant cauſe, he, by the perſuaſion of the Earl of Glencairn, addreſſed a letter to the Queen Dowager, which ſhe delivered into the hands of the Biſhop of Glaſgow, intimating, that ſhe wiſhed him to read a Paſquinade. When Knox heard this character and reception given to his letter, he is ſaid to have improved upon its vehemence, by the addition of dread-

* See Bayle, and Biograph. Britan. in their Notes on his Life.

ful menaces of God's wrath againſt her Majeſty.

Being not long afterwards invited to Geneva, to take the ſpiritual charge of certain ſeparatiſts from the congregation of Frankfort, he read their letter from the pulpit to his audience at Edinburgh, and after expreſſing his deſigns of complying with the invitation it conveyed, he obſerved, without remarkable humility *, "that the faithful at Edinburgh ſuffered little leſs calamities for his departing, than did the faithful in the Goſpel, after the perſecution of St Stephen." However, he comforted them with a promiſe of returning, as ſoon as they ſhould think fit to recall him.

A ſummons to appear before the clergy at Edinburgh was iſſued immediately upon his departure. Not appearing, he was burnt in effigy, at the croſs, in July 1555. As ſoon as this proceeding reached him at Geneva, he wrote, and and publiſhed a vindication of himſelf in "An Appeal to the Nobility and Commons of Scotland †."

In 1550 came from the preſs his "Firſt Blaſt of the Trumpet againſt the monſtrous Regiment ‡ of Women." In this book he endeavours to prove, that ſovereign authority in women is inconſiſtent with the law of nature, contrary to the determinations of civilians and canoniſts, and to the law of God. In certain paſſages he compares Mary of England to Jezebel, and ſteps out of his way to ſhew a reſemblance between the Emperor and Nero. The whole ſpirit of the piece was conſtrued into a deſign to excite rebellion againſt the Queens of England and Scotland; for Mary of England was ſtill living. Repreſentations, importing as much, being made to the Syndics of Geneva, Mr Knox thought it neceſſary to make a precipitate retreat from that city.

Mr Bayle labours much to prove, that Calvin and Beza, with whom Knox lived upon terms of intimacy and friendſhip, and conferred much on theological matters, were no way concerned in thoſe doctrines of rebellious tendency, which mingled very cordially with Mr Knox's ideas of church reformation.

At the time of his flight from Geneva he was fortunately recalled to Scotland by the Lords of the Congregation *, with a view to prevent an accuſation of high treaſon, which was meditated againſt him.

He had conceived a great deſire of paſſing through England on his journey, partly for the ſake of greater expedition, and partly for an opportunity of communicating with the Miniſter of State, and other perſons, on matters which he choſe not to commit to writing, or to have much known. He was returning with the ſanguine hope, not only of perſonal ſafety in this kingdom, but of a favourable reception from Queen Elizabeth, who had juſt aſcended the throne. But he ſeemed to have forgotten, that, hoſtile as her principles of religon were to thoſe of her predeceſſor, they could not be leſs adverſe to his own on female ſovereignty. The perſons who applied to Secretary Cecil for a paſſport for him through England, met with a ſevere repulſe, and hardly eſcaped impriſonment. Mr Knox addreſſed a letter of complaint † upon this ſubject to the Secretary, in behalf of his friends; but not chuſing to retract the obnoxious tenets of his book, he deſpaired of gaining ground either with the Queen or her miniſter, till he made the diſcovery of "Providential Rights of Kings ‡." To diſtinguiſh the caſes to which this doctrine might ſafely be applied, whilſt any were to be excepted, was a buſineſs of no ſmall delicacy; and to ſay the truth, Mr Knox's particular application of it was little better than an evaſion of the principles of

* See his Hiſt. p. 107.

† This is printed at the end of his Hiſtory.

‡ Government.

* A title aſſumed by thoſe Nobles and others who patronized the Reformation, and formed a particular aſſociation for its ſupport, &c.

† Dated April 10; 1559, from Dieppe. See p. 221 of his Hiſtory.

‡ Mr Bayle, who ſhews himſelf very partial to our Reformer, in his repreſentation of his character and actions, cannot acquit him of inconſiſtency, where he ſpeaks of his adopting this defence of Elizabeth's ſovereignty.

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